

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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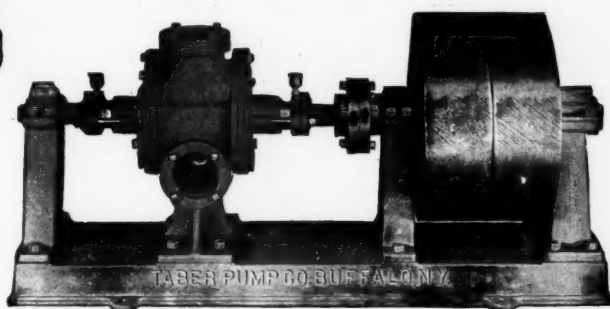
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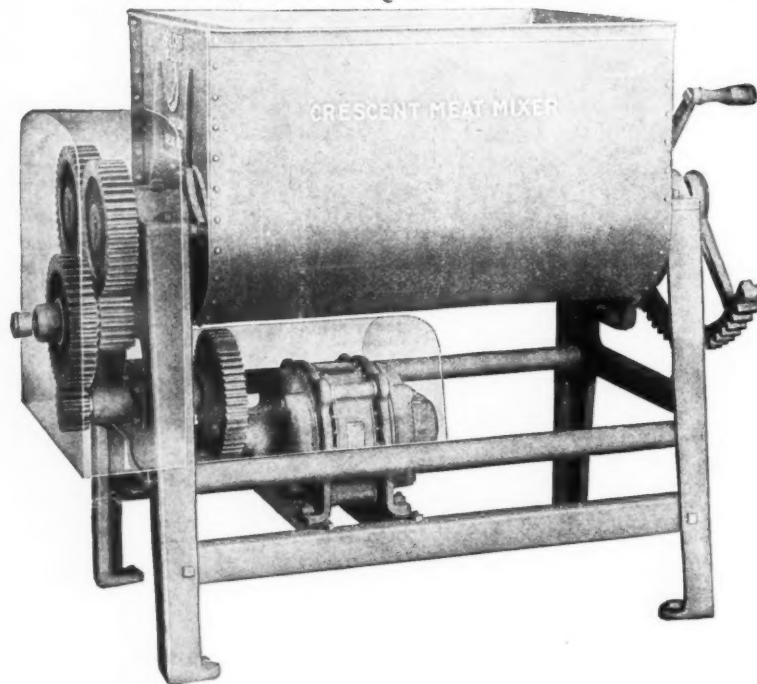
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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New York and Chicago, March 17, 1917.

No. 11.

FORM BUSINESS ARMY COMMITTEES.

It is reported that with admirable promptness committees of business men through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have responded to the call of Secretary of War Baker, who is president of the Council of National Defense. Secretary Baker recently requested the National Chamber to appoint such local committees, through affiliated commercial organizations throughout the country, as might be necessary to co-operate with the army district depot quartermasters in the purchasing of supplies now authorized by law.

The work of organizing the committees was placed in the hands of Bascom Little, formerly president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Committee on National Defense of the National Chamber. All the energy of the Chamber was put at his disposal. So quick has been the response from all parts of the country that the committees are now practically complete. The task of these committees will be one of continuous co-operation in the matter of aiding the government.

It is noted that there is not a single representative of the meat industry on any of the committees, which were appointed in eleven cities.

THE NEW TARIFF COMMISSION.

Advocates of a protective tariff for American products are expected to object vigorously to the federal tariff board appointed by President Wilson on March 14. It is claimed that every appointee is a low tariff man, and that the majority are radical free traders and single taxers.

They are Professor Frank W. Taussig of Harvard, chairman, free trader; former Representative David I. Lewis, of Maryland, Democrat, free trader and single taxer; former Representative William Kent, of California, Independent, low tariff and single taxer, who supported the President in the last campaign as president of the Wilson Independent League; Daniel C. Roper, former First Assistant Postmaster General, Democrat, low tariff; William Culbertson, of Kansas, Wilson appointee as an attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, Progressive and low tariff advocate; Edward C. Costigan, lawyer, of Colorado, Progressive, supported Wilson in the campaign, low tariff.

With this line-up protective tariff advocates have a fat chance—just about as much as a celluloid dog would have chasing an asbestos cat through Hades. They are

planning to make a bitter fight against the confirmation of some of the appointees.

CUDAHY HELPS MAKE CITIZENS.

Chicago reports state that as an inducement to encourage its alien employees to become faithful citizens, the Cudahy Packing Company has decided to assist them in taking out their first naturalization papers and is paying the filing fee of \$1.50. Announcements have been posted throughout the various plants to that effect. It is believed by the company's officers that the paying of the filing fee will induce many foreigners to take first steps toward becoming naturalized. Many aliens, including Austrians, Greeks, Serbians and Bulgarians, are employed at the plants.

PACKERS PROMOTE GARDENING.

Gardens for approximately 500 persons will be provided at West Forty-seventh street and South Kedzie avenue, Chicago, by Swift & Company and other packing concerns. Plans for the gardens were made at a preliminary meeting Monday night in the offices of Swift & Company. The tract contains forty acres and is under the direction of the Kedzie Garden Association. The ground is plowed and fertilized by the concerns back of the project and then divided into plots 20 by 100 feet each.

SUPPRESS EVEN OLEO ADVERTISING.

It is reported that an inspector of the Minnesota State dairy and food department recently seized and confiscated a quantity of circulars advertising a well-known and reputable brand of oleomargarine. The authorities claimed they had the right to do this under the dairy-inspired State law which discriminates against oleomargarine and in favor of butter. They claimed these circulars to be "false and fraudulent advertising." The makers of the product will contest the action.

SHIP SUNK HAD MEAT CARGO.

The American steamship Algonquin, the first sunk without warning by German submarines in the "unrestricted warfare" campaign, was loaded with a cargo of provisions from a Chicago packinghouse valued at about a million and a half dollars. The captain and crew were Americans and the ship was not armed. No warning was given and the submarine shelled the ship while the men were leaving in the boats, and refused to give them aid afterward.

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

The total stocks of frozen beef reported to the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture by 246 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 157,701,821 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 213 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 209,040,766 pounds. The reports of 187 firms show stocks of 146,365,777 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 124,953,822 pounds on March 1, 1916, an increase of 17.1 per cent. The reports of 220 firms show that the stocks decreased 16.6 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 161 firms show stocks decreased 16.6 per cent. in February, 1916.

The total stocks of cured beef reported by 259 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 37,948,483 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 265 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 39,527,827 pounds. The reports of 215 firms show stocks of 36,265,660 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 26,958,554 pounds on March 1, 1916, an increase of 34.5 per cent. The reports of 233 firms show that the stocks decreased 6 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 184 firms show stocks decreased 21.9 per cent. in February, 1916.

The total stocks of frozen pork reported by 221 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 59,757,807 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 217 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 69,084,431 pounds. The reports of 176 firms show stocks of 55,926,367 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 88,603,621 pounds on March 1, 1916, a decrease of 36.9 per cent. The reports of 194 firms show that the stocks decreased 9.7 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 149 firms show stocks increased 13.6 per cent. in February, 1916.

The total stocks of dry salt pork reported by 322 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 246,191,182 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 333 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 220,350,327 pounds. The reports of 259 firms show stocks of 238,939,783 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 226,909,778 pounds on March 1, 1916, an increase of 5.3 per cent. The reports of 303 firms show that the stocks increased 11.6 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 238 firms show stocks increased 15.9 per cent. in February, 1916.

The total stocks of sweet pickled pork reported by 398 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 349,810,551 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 407 firms on Feb-

(Continued on page 32.)

CAUSES AND CURES FOR HOG TUBERCULOSIS

Disease Most Prevalent in Dairy Sections of the Country

By Dr. John R. Mohler, Assistant Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and H. J. Washburn, Senior Bacteriologist.

(Continued from last week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report on the prevalence of hog tuberculosis in this country was reviewed in the columns of The National Provisioner, but its importance warrants its publication in full, particularly what the authorities say regarding causes of this disease in hogs and measures to be taken to wipe it out.)

Feeding on Tuberculous Carcasses or Slaughterhouse Offal.

It is an all-too-prevalent custom in some sections for hog raisers to buy up all carcasses of animals that have died from various unknown causes and feed them uncooked to their hogs. This is a fertile source of infection with parasites and with any infectious disease that may have caused the death of the animals. Several instances of tuberculous hogs being traced to such an exposure have been found.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughterhouses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them uncooked to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is dangerous and is another method of spreading various infectious and parasitic diseases, and particularly a disease like tuberculosis.

The feeding of offal, etc., to hogs on the premises of abattoirs having Government inspection is not permitted. As the slaughterhouses where hogs are fed in this manner have no Government inspection, this department has no records as to the number that become infected. Such hogs are killed by the butcher on the premises where they are fed, and are marketed as healthy meat.

Tankage Does Not Produce Tuberculosis.

It has been aimed that the increased use of tankage for hogs was the cause of the increase in the number of tuberculous hogs condemned at the abattoirs. The writers sent out inquiries to State experiment stations where tankage had been fed to hogs experimentally, to see if any case of tuberculosis had developed as a result of such feeding. Experiments were also carried on by this bureau along the same line.

In no case could tuberculosis be shown to have arisen from the consumption of tankage, and it must therefore be freed from all blame in the spread of this disease, and may be looked upon as a safe and valuable article of food for use in raising and fattening swine.

Tankage, meat meal, and other animal food products are valuable for supplying the protein in a ration for swine, and have attracted attention from farmers because of the prevailing high prices of other foodstuffs.

Tankage, or digester tankage as it is commonly called, is rich in protein and has proved a satisfactory substitute for skim milk as an adjunct to corn. It is made from the trimmings, inedible viscera, and other parts of the carcass, all of which are placed in the tanks and thoroughly cooked under pressure, so that the resulting product comes out sterile. The grease is removed from the surface and the residue is dried out at a high temperature, then ground, screened, and placed in 100-pound bags.

Infection from Feeding Uncooked Garbage.

The feeding of uncooked city garbage to hogs is undoubtedly a factor in the development of disease. While there are no broad statistics obtainable concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis among garbage-fed hogs, there are records showing that animals fed upon such material contract diseases far more frequently than is the case with swine fed upon cooked garbage or other ordinary feeds. The most frequent sources of infection in garbage are tuberculous dairy products, sputum from tuberculous people, and the offal of tuberculous poultry.

At an establishment near Jersey City about 2,000 hogs are raised each season entirely upon garbage from hotels of New York. They are fed on cooked garbage exclusively, with the exception of a partial diet of dry or stale bread for a certain period before slaughter. In addition to the hogs thus raised and fed on the premises the firm slaughters a comparatively large number of hogs purchased from outside sources, either in odd lots from neighboring farmers or in car lots from shipping centers.

These hogs do not come in contact with the hogs fed on the premises. When examined after slaughter they are found to be affected with tuberculosis in about the same proportion as is shown by the average of hogs inspected elsewhere. On the other hand, among the hogs raised exclusively upon sterilized garbage no indication of tuberculosis has been found when they were inspected at the time of slaughter.

The same firm has been engaged in this business for several years, and they state that after feeding the cooked garbage for some time they noticed a remarkable freedom from disease in the animals thus fed as compared with animals obtained from out-

side sources. Originally, their main object in cooking the garbage was the recovery of the valuable grease obtained therefrom, but they realize now the greater importance of the cooked product from the standpoint of the health of the animals fed upon this food.

From a sanitary standpoint there is no particular objection to the feeding of garbage to hogs provided that it is not accumulated and allowed to stand until putrefactive changes have taken place, and provided further that it is sterilized before it is used and that the containers are always kept clean. Sterilized garbage can be fed to swine with safety and is of great economic value. Piggeries where sterilized garbage is prepared and fed should be so constructed that they may be readily cleansed.

Infection by Tuberculous Attendants, Fowls, Etc.

The fact has been well established that hogs may contract tuberculosis through eating the sputum of consumptives. Proper precautions in selecting caretakers for farm animals will prevent the occasional infections from this source.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has investigated a case in which a large proportion of the hogs shipped from a certain ranch were found to be tuberculous when examined at the packing house, while at the same time it was learned that practically all the poultry on the farm had the disease to a serious degree. It was learned that it had been the custom at this place to throw all of the dead hens over into the hog yard, where they were greedily eaten. A pair of tuberculous hens from this affected farm were shipped to the bureau laboratories and were fed to a pair of healthy pigs 2 or 3 months old. The result was that both pigs became tuberculous. The frequent association of pigs and fowls makes it desirable to eradicate the disease from among the fowls, should it exist, before attempting to clean up the hog quarters.

Tuberculosis may be transmitted from hog to hog, especially from a tuberculous brood sow to her pigs, but this manner of infection is quite infrequent compared with the number of cases that can be traced to tuberculous cattle.

(To be continued.)

Buying Hogs "Subject"

"Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post-mortem inspection—and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the losses arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference.

"When the packer buys subject to the post-mortem results the intelligent hog-raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be."—DR. JOHN R. MOHLER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

FEBRUARY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of February, 1917, was 12,140,198 lbs. uncolored and 223,056 lbs. colored, a total of 12,363,254 lbs. This was nearly a million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was nearly four million pounds more. Renovated butter production in February in this district was 762,978 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
February, 1916	8,629,735
March	10,159,141
April	9,741,393
May	9,093,366
June	7,895,272
July	6,070,926
August	7,624,590
September	10,334,173
October	12,020,961
November	13,817,912
December	14,004,048
January, 1917	11,543,514
February	12,363,254

HOW ANIMAL CASINGS ARE MADE

Uses for the Products of a Casings Department

By J. W. Smithson, Casings Department, Armour & Company.*

Perhaps it would be hard to find a less inviting subject than that of the process through which the casings department of a vast system of packinghouses transforms the raw intestines of cattle, sheep and hogs into articles of usefulness, beauty and great commercial value.

Yet all this is a very necessary part of the world's work. Somebody must do it. The people of every city and town in the United States have need of the products of the casings department of a big concern like Armour and Company; for example, from the

The hog bung is flushed with water and as much of the fat removed by hand as possible. All bungs are thoroughly cleansed, inside and out, to obtain a clean, sterile product.

They are next inflated, then assorted according to size into three principal grades, namely, exports, primes and small primes. After this they are deflated and bulked in coarse salt and packed in tierces to cure and put in cold storage.

Export hog bungs are used as containers for Milan Salami, Lyons, Star Summer and D'Arles sausages. Prime hog bungs are used

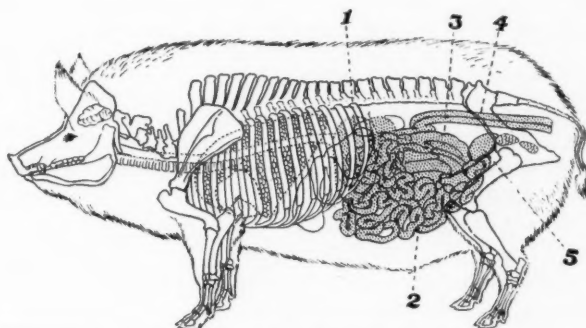
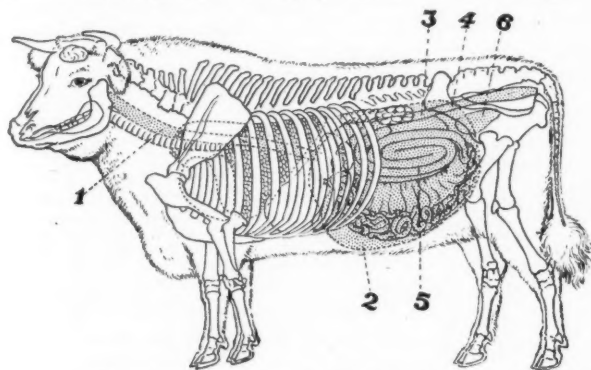
ings to contain their high-grade weiners and frankfurters.

Middles, Bladders and Stomachs.

Hog middle guts are the black or curly guts of a hog. They are flushed with water and the fat removed by machine. When used for sausage containers they are inflated, measured for size, deflated, chilled in ice water, tied up in sets, packed in pickle in tierces and kept in cold storage. Hog middle guts are used for Thuringer Blood and Sopressata sausage.

Hog bladders are usually put up in salt pickle. They are also put up dried. Under normal conditions, these goods are shipped to European countries, principally Great Britain, to be used as lard containers.

Large quantities are sold in this country



DIAGRAMS SHOWING PARTS OF ANIMALS USED FOR THE VARIOUS PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY THE CASINGS DEPARTMENT.
Steer.—1 weasand; 2 rennet; 3 bung; 4 middle; 5 round; 6 bladder. Hog.—1 stomach; 2 hog casings; 3 middle or chitterling; 4 bung; 5 bladder.

consumer of sausage to the player of the violin, from the expert tennis player to the surgeon who sews up a wound.

The greater part of these intestines, when thoroughly cleaned and prepared, are used as sausage containers, as described in this article, but they are also manufactured into musical strings, surgical ligature, tennis strings, drum snares, loom and clock cord, goldbeater's skins, and snuff and putty containers.

Two Principal Kinds of Hog Intestines.

Hog intestines are known as hog or "small casings" and hog "bungs."

After the viscera has been taken out of the hog, the entire mass is sent to the "offal floor," where the hog bung is detached.

The bung is the last and largest intestine of a hog and is about 4 to 6 feet long. It is close, compact, solid in texture and of a whitish appearance.

as containers for some grades of summer and liver sausage. Small prime hog bungs are used exclusively as containers for liver sausage.

After the hog bung has been "pulled," there remains the small gut or "hog casing" and the "hog middle gut." The full length of the small intestine varies from 45 to 70 feet, and the total weight is seldom more than one-fourth of a pound per hog.

"Hog casings," after being thoroughly cleansed, are bulked in coarse salt to cure. When sufficiently cured they are taken from the curing bins, the coarse salt shaken off and the casings packed in barrels with much finer salt and kept in cold storage. They vary in width according to the weight of the hog from which they come. They are used for Polish, Peperoni di Caserta, Country Pork, Chorizos, New England Pork and Landjaeger sausages. Owing to the high price of sheep casings, some sausage manufacturers substitute selected narrow hog cas-

for snuff containers. They are also extensively used in hospital service work in Japan as ice bags. Large hog bladders are sometimes utilized as containers for minced ham.

Hog stomachs are used as obtainers for head cheese.

Grading the Viscera of Cattle.

The viscera delivered to the "offal floor" consists of three parts: Round gut, middle gut and bung.

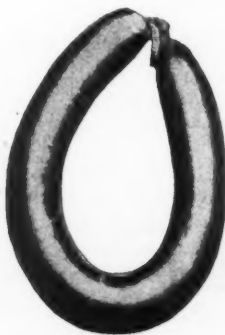
The rounds are "pulled" first, stripped and put through the "fating" machines. They are then turned, run through the "sliming" machines, inflated with air, tested for size, deflated, and tied into bundles, after which they are placed into rough salt until the moisture has been absorbed and the casings cured. They are then packed in tierces and kept in cold storage.

(Continued on page 35.)

*Reproduced by permission from The Armour Magazine.



Mortadella in small beef bladder.



Metwurst in beef round casings.



Lackschinken in beef bung casings.



Thuringer in hog middle casings.



Landjaeger in hog casings.



D'Arles in export hog bung.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers. Instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

DIGESTER TANKAGE.

A subscriber in the Northwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are writing you to see if you can tell us how digester tankage is made, so that it can be sold to farmers to fatten hogs. We would be glad to have you take this up in your "Practical Points for the Trade" page.

Digester tankage is made from the residue from prime steam lard and edible tallow rendering tanks, and also from the residue from lard and oleo kettles. Inedible tallow or grease tankage is not used in the manufacture of animal foods.

The tankage is handled rapidly from the hot pressed tankage—all moisture and grease possible being extracted—to the finished product. After being pressed the tankage is dried and ground in the usual way, thoroughly cooled, and then bagged and stored in a dry, well-aired room. All machinery and utensils used should be kept clean and sweet.

The finished product must not be allowed to heat, and should go into consumption as quickly as possible. As a flavoring agent a small amount of oil of fennel or aniseed may be used. Another valuable addition is a small amount of flour of sulphur, which has a tendency toward the prevention of hog cholera and other diseases to which animals may be subject.

As all tanks and kettles are usually

settled with salt fairly generously, there is practically enough of this material contained in the tankage to act as both a seasoning and preservative. However, the addition of more salt, say about two per cent., may better effect that end.

Digester tankage will analyze about as follows: Beef tankage—60 per cent. protein, 8 per cent. fat and 6 per cent. phosphates. Hog tankage—46 per cent. protein, 10 per cent. fat and 6 per cent. phosphates.

The tankage from livers, lungs and similar material, fresh and clean, may be added to the above named tankage. Blood, dried, may also be added which is rich in protein, analyzing upwards of 85 per cent.

Digester tankage is unquestionably of immense value as an animal food, as proven by experiment at many of our agricultural colleges. It is mixed with other foods, of course, being a concentrated product. Fresh, clean material, absolute cleanliness and avoidance of heating of finished product are the essentials in the manufacture of packing house animal food products.

PRESSING OUT COCOANUT OIL.

A reader in the South asks us the following:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us how oil is extracted from copra? Can a mill rigged up for handling cotton seed be used to crush copra without much added expense, and what will these changes be?

Copra, the white meat of the coconut, is sun-dried and in that state shipped to this country. It is then cooked and pressed for the coconut oil content, yielding about 5 per cent. of oil, the process being practically the same as that employed in the extraction of oil from cottonseed, and with practically the same machinery. We see no reason why copra cannot be handled in the same manner as

cottonseed throughout, though experience in the manufacture of coconut oil is somewhat limited here.

MAKING NEUTRAL LARD.

The manager of a new co-operative plant writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me just what "neutral" lard is and how it is made.

Neutral lard is a product every packer should make, and is manufactured as follows: The leaf lard is taken from a freshly killed hog and spread full width on hooks in the chillroom until thorough chilled, which can be effected in 24 hours, when it comes out white, solid, sweet and clean. The fat should then be put through a cutter, reducing it to strips, and thence through the hasher and reduced to a pulp. Then it is put in open jacketed kettles and slowly rendered at a temperature of about 140 degs. F., being constantly agitated while melting.

When thoroughly rendered, without being in the least scorched, the steam should be turned off and the lard allowed to settle, after which it should be run into icewater tanks, in which it is crystallized. It is then taken out and thoroughly drained. The latter process may be omitted by merely drawing the lard to tierces and allowing it to crystallize therein.

WILSON BUYS SALMON PACKERIES.

It is stated that Wilson & Company have purchased two salmon packing plants, one in Alaska and one in Washington. The capacity will be about 250,000 cases annually. The output will be marketed under the Wilson brand. The salmon packing industry enjoyed its most profitable year last season and prices are still advancing.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

\$23,000,000 a Year Saved by Swenson

Single or
multiple
effects

The total evaporating capacity of Swensons now installed is about 30,000,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours. This is approximately the amount used by cities in the class with Buffalo, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Assuming that 90% is evaporated with exhaust steam, this means that our machines are condensing in the neighborhood of 125,000 horsepower of exhaust.—An economy over open pans of about 9,000,000 tons of coal in one year—or figuring steam coal at \$2.50 per ton, a saving of about \$23,000,000 a year.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

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BUSINESS WAR PLANS

The aid that the business men of the country as organized in commercial associations can render to the nation and to its government in the existing crisis and in the event of war occupied first place at a recent meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Representatives were present from practically every section. The board approved without discussion or thought of dissent the action of President Rhett in offering the services of the National Chamber to the Secretary of War and the Council of National Defense in such capacity as they thought it could be made useful.

After a conference with War Department

officials Bascom Little, formerly president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the National Chamber's Committee on National Defense, reported the action taken in organizing committees in all cities in the country in which the Army maintains purchasing bureaus. Mr. Little was authorized to proceed with the work and a large appropriation was put at his committee's disposal for furthering the effort in case it should be needed.

Further plans for the organization of industries in the event of war formed a subject of discussion, and in addition, financial preparedness and methods of taxation were given lengthy consideration. As a result of this a special committee made up of representative men and experts from different sections of the country was authorized. Its personnel will be announced in the near future. This is a very practical sort of preparedness.

THE FORTUNATE FARMER

A review of the most significant steps that have been taken in the last few years to benefit the economic condition of the farmer is contained in an article by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, published in the forthcoming Yearbook of the Department. In this article Mr. Vrooman points out that for fifty years the United States Department of Agriculture has been studying how to increase production on the farms, but that it is only very recently that stress has been laid on a study of the problem of making that production profitable.

In the past, he says, there has been a mistaken theory that everybody is interested in increasing agricultural production, but that nobody but the farmer is interested in making that production profitable. That this theory has at last been recognized as fallacious is indicated by important legislation enacted in the last few years.

Prominent in this legislation was the creation, in 1913, of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. The creation of this office, says Mr. Vrooman, "was an innovation of epoch-making significance." This office represents the first attempt on the part of the government to remedy through scientific investigation the waste and extravagance in our present methods of distributing and disposing of farm products.

Long before there was any official recognition of the need for this step, the farmers themselves realized the necessity for it. The Grange movement, the Farmers' Alliance movement, and the Populist movement were all inspired by the conviction on the part of the producers that organization on their part was essential to improvement in their economic condition. The Assistant Secretary points out that while many of the specific remedies demanded by the leaders of these

movements were impracticable, their basic demands were just, and he emphasizes the necessity of applying to these problems much the same methods of scientific study which have made possible such extraordinary advances in the production of crops.

In addition to the creation of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, a number of laws have been passed which are characterized as being of immense economic importance to the farmer. Perhaps the most important one of these is "that financial magna charta of the farmer," the farm loan act. Another measure cited in this connection is the bonded warehouse act of August 11, 1916. This legislation was passed in response to a demand on the part of the farmers for a mechanism that would enable them to borrow money more easily, and at a lower rate of interest, on stored crops.

The cotton futures act and the United States grain standards act are cited as further examples of recent progressive agrarian legislation. "The latter of these," Mr. Vrooman says, "is a step in the direction of national efficiency and national economic preparedness." Its effect will be markedly beneficial on our foreign commerce in grain. Of the cotton futures act it is said that the net result already has been that the prices of cotton, which are now published every day throughout the country reflect the actual changes in the value of cotton rather than quotations of arbitrary fluctuations created by gamblers for their own benefit, as was too often the case in the past.

In summing up the effect of these and other laws, Mr. Vrooman says: "It is clear, I think, that as a result of this splendid program of constructive legislation, a new agricultural epoch has begun. At last what for so long was merely the hope, the aspiration, the dream of the widely scattered, imperfectly organized tillers of our soil has become the avowed policy of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and has been written by Congress into the law of the land."

There is still need for organized effort on the part of farmers, still need for educational campaigns in behalf of measures to meet those requirements of the farmer which still remain unsatisfied. "But it is a great thing," says Mr. Vrooman, "that the government of the nation that leads the world in agricultural production at last is meeting the farmer at least half way and has manifested a willingness and a friendly desire to co-operate with him in the future in any constructive work that looks to the building up of our national prosperity on the basis of a permanently prosperous agriculture."

Yes, the farmer surely seems to have "friends at court," now as heretofore. In this he is more fortunate than some other sections of the electorate.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Slaughter house at Dalles, Ore., owned by A. Scott Milne, has been destroyed by fire.

A two story brick building will be erected on B avenue near First street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by Swift & Company.

The fertilizer plant of the Tennessee Chemical Company, Nashville, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire. Loss will exceed \$100,000.

The Mother Earth Fertilizer Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The E. H. Stanton Company, Spokane, Wash., will enlarge the capacity of its stockyards to double the present capacity.

The plant of the Cotton Seed Products Company, at Floyd and K streets, Louisville, Ky., has been damaged by fire.

The cotton gin of the Pickens Oil Mill Company, Pickens, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The City of Baton Rouge, La., has final plans for the enlargement of the abattoir, which will double the present capacity.

Fire in the smoke house department of the Ogden Packing & Provision Company's plant at Ogden, Utah, destroyed two tons of bacon and two tons of ham.

The Sunbeam Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., to manufacture and deal in soaps, dyes and chemicals, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The capital stock of the Butzer Packing Company, Salina, Kans., has been increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000 and extensive improvements are being made at the plant.

The Million Egg Farm, Brown Mills, N. J., to conduct a general cattle and agricultural business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Ryerdale Farms Co., Inc., Cuba, N. Y., to deal in farm products, hams, bacon, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by G. D. Ryder, and A. Ryder of Cuba, N. Y., and C. N. Cole of Boston, Mass.

The Superior Guano Company, Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with J. Allen Moore as president; Wm. J. Barton, vice president; C. H. Whitby, Jr., treasurer and W. L. Holton, Jr., secretary.

The Henderson Oil Mill Company, Shreveport, La., has been organized with a capital stock of \$400,000 with R. W. Henderson of Talladega, Ala., as president and M. C. Stockbridge of Ruston, La., as vice-president and general manager.

L. F. SWIFT ON MEAT PRICES.

President L. F. Swift of Swift & Company was in Wichita, Kan., recently and was asked to speak to the cattlemen attending the Kansas State Livestock Association convention. He discussed the mooted question of meat prices, and asked why it was that, if the packers fixed meat prices, as charged, they fixed them so high? He said in part:

"The facts of supply and demand regulate the prices of food and all other commodities. The packers do not want high prices. I do not know when the price of hogs will decline, but I do know that there will be no decline in the price of any commodity as long as the heavy demand exists."

"Our profits on cattle for the fiscal year 1916 were approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per pound, live weight, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per pound dressed weight of beef. These figures include the final results of the sale of all by-products. The statement has been audited by Arthur Young & Company, public accountants of Chicago, and will be verified by examination on demand."

"The profit in the packing industry comes from the utilization of the waste material. Bones, blood, refuse, entrails and everything is used for fertilizer, soap, cleaning mixture, etc. The meat makes the packer nothing."

"The packers do not object to an investigation. In fact, they invite an investigation. The packers are making a bare legitimate profit, and if some one is being cheated, we want to know who it is."

"All that we ask is that the investigation be conducted along broad educational lines and with a view for the assistance of all the people. We want the entire ground covered. We want the men to follow the meat from the pasture to the table and find the seat of the trouble."

"Ranchers and farmers could stabilize prices if they would not sell at the same time. Our market is flooded with cattle in the fall, but in the spring we can secure very few. A congestion of the market decreases the demand and causes a drop. The farmer blames the packer. In the spring the packers and the consumers are willing to pay more for cattle because the cattle are scarcer. String the cattle out. Don't sell them all at once. Carry some over until spring, when you can get a better price."

DANISH MEAT TO GERMANY.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the Danish government has appointed a committee to investigate recent irregularities in the export of meat from Denmark. This action is the result of allegations that a large quantity of slaughtered swine found its way to the German market in December and January, over and above the number permitted under agreement between the Danish slaughterhouses and the belligerent countries.

The charges, which have been taken up by the newspapers, lay the blame for the irregularities at the door of three members of the Danish Export Commission. All three are prominent business men, two being members of parliament.

The export of foodstuffs from Denmark to Germany and England has hitherto been regulated by an unpublished agreement, the general details of which are, however, fairly well known. The excess in pork exports to Germany was revealed as soon as the export statistics for December and January were compiled. The Danish government immediately took the matter up with the British embassy and the affair is now settled. The arrangement provides for a reduction in exports to Germany and an increase in those to England until the balance is restored.

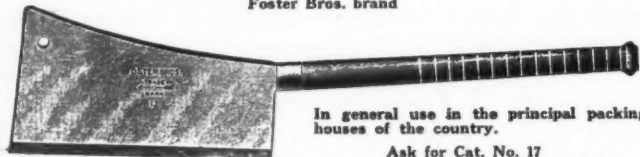
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Lower—Realizing Continues—Demand Less Active—Hogs Easier—Buying Less Pronounced.

The past week has witnessed a further advance in the average price of hogs, the figures for the week being \$14.65, the high price being reached on Saturday—\$14.94, from which there has been a little recession this week. The decline in futures has been more pronounced than the decline in hogs. The position of the market has, to some extent, been influenced by speculative conditions and there is, naturally, a good deal of long product which has come on the market.

The situation is extremely interesting; there has been the advance to prices never before reached, on the basis of the gold values, and the prevailing quotations represent a figure for consumption which would undoubtedly be impossible but for the high price of every other commodity. Locally there has been a considerable decline in the prices for foodstuffs; eggs, vegetables and some meats have suffered reactions and have been in more plentiful supply. Whether this decline represents more than a temporary situation, or a real change in the conditions of the market, is somewhat of a question. Receipts have been larger, and the effort to affect the cost of living has met with some success.

The movement of hogs has been quite large this week, reflecting to some extent the influence of the high price for live hogs. The receipts for the first three days of the week were placed at about 425,000 hogs at western points, and the increase in packing which will undoubtedly follow may be a factor of some importance in the market. The packing for the past week was not heavy, as the movement of hogs was comparatively light. The packing for the week ending March 10 was placed at 525,000 against 598,000 the previous week and 501,000 last year.

The shipment of product from western packing points was again liberal during the week, and equal to, or in excess of, last year; the increase in lard shipments from Chicago was 3,300,000 lbs. over last year. The shipments for the season so far, however, show a decrease in lard of 22,000,000 lbs. compared with the preceding year. The export movement for the past week was light. Shipments of meats and bacon, as far as given out, amounted to only 3,245,000 lbs., while the shipments of lard were only 5,469,000 lbs. There is some question whether all the shipments are being reported. The falling off in the movement of lard has resulted in a total decrease for the season of 22,362,000 lbs. compared with a year ago.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in at present over the probable movement of foodstuffs the next few weeks, owing to the tonnage conditions and the traffic situation. The threat of the railroad employees to strike has created quite a little apprehension, not only as to the distribution of supplies of foodstuffs from the west, but

as to the supplies of foodstuffs at the east. As the railroad employees and their families would suffer as seriously as anyone else from the inability to move foodstuffs, it is possible that the strike might not continue long, on account of the very question of hunger. There is, however, a growing belief that some adjustment will be reached that will prevent a serious business disturbance, or one of long duration.

The matter of feedstuffs and feedstuff costs is naturally having a good deal of bearing on the position of hogs, and the average weights. With hogs selling as they have recently at practically 15c. pounds on the hoof, it has made an apparent feeding value for corn of about \$1.50 a bushel, yet corn, after advancing to \$1.10% has sold off several cents a bushel, indicating that other influences are affecting the value of the corn. The apparent profit in feeding corn is so great that there would seem to be every incentive for sending in heavy weight hogs on the basis of the present quotation for hogs.

The entire situation surrounding the market is so complicated that it is extremely difficult to estimate the effect of ordinary influences on the market. Values are very firm considering the high price, and yet reactions are so quick and sharp as to cause considerable apprehension as to the maintenance of product values. Questions of distribution, not only from the interior but of foreign distribution, are becoming more and more an influence, and if any complication of a serious nature should arise in the railroad situation it might have an important bearing, not only at packing points but at points of eastern distribution. Any interruption in traffic would naturally make for high values for product at points of consumption. The influence, also, of the political conditions is not to be ignored; if war develops, as now seems so probable, the conditions which would then arise as to demand and distribution might be so different from those which at present prevail as to make for material readjustment of ideas as to values.

LARD.—The market is very firm. The reactions have been promptly recovered and the spot position is firm. Quoted city, \$19.50 @ 19.62½; Western, \$19.60 @ 19.65; Middle West, \$19.62 @ 19.75; refined Continent, \$20.85; South American, \$21.00; Brazil kegs, \$22.00; compound, \$14.62 @ 15.25.

BEEF.—The market shows continued firmness. The demand takes up the cure very promptly, and there is no surplus of offerings. Mess, \$24.00 @ 24.50; packet, \$25.00 @ 26.00; family \$26.00 @ 28; extra India, \$45 @ 46.

PORK.—The position of the market is very firm. Prices have further advanced and recoveries from declines have been very prompt. Mess, \$35½ @ 36; clear, \$35 @ 39, and family, \$37 @ 38.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to March 12, 1917:

[Further information withheld by order of the Government.]

HOGS.—San Domingo, 9 hd.

BACON.—Bermuda, 490 lbs.; British Guiana, 70 lbs.; British West Indies, 876 lbs.; Canary Islands, 3,039 lbs.; Colombia, 210 lbs.; Cuba, 10,993 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 354 lbs.; England, 810,659 lbs.; France, 1,337,270 lbs.; Hayti, 2,104 lbs.; Italy, 130,191 lbs.; Jamaica, 591 lbs.; Liberia, 168 lbs.; Mexico, 158 lbs.; Morocco, 4,068 lbs.; Norway, 50,593 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Peru, 2,137 lbs.; San Domingo, 406 lbs.; Scotland, 43,888 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 957 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED.—Barbados, 547 lbs.; Bermuda, 386 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,304 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,085 lbs.; Chile, 2,452 lbs.; China, 321 lbs.; Colombia, 2,131 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,023 lbs.; Cuba, 5,572 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,687 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,644 lbs.; England, 502,482 lbs.; France, 15,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 209 lbs.; Hayti, 1,738 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,969 lbs.; Liberia, 3,781 lbs.; Mexico, 348 lbs.; Peru, 4,092 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,796 lbs.; Spain, 600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,272 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,207 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 3,480 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,900 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,895 lbs.; Canary Islands, 22,400 lbs.; Chile, 3,612 lbs.; Colombia, 2,325 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,500 lbs.; Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,428 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 300 lbs.; England, 716,800 lbs.; France, 9,409 lbs.; Hayti, 29,955 lbs.; Italy, 241,589 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,124 lbs.; Liberia, 1,766 lbs.; Mexico, 701 lbs.; Peru, 23,364 lbs.; San Domingo, 28,061 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 500 lbs.; Venezuela, 10,338 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Australia, 500 lbs.; Barbados, 6,620 lbs.; Bermuda, 50 lbs.; British Guiana, 6,378 lbs.; British West Indies, 98,122 lbs.; Chile, 48,000 lbs.; Cuba, 3,500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 12,031 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,238 lbs.; England, 11,200 lbs.; Hayti, 43,493 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,315 lbs.; Panama, 960 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,080 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 132,834 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Brazil, 151 gals.; British Guiana, 1,250 gals.; England, 13,780 gals.; Italy, 1,000 gals.

FRESH PORK.—British West Indies, 2,081 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; Hayti, 4,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 700 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 37,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 106,700 lbs.; British West Indies, 27,600 lbs.; Chile, 5,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,300 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 54,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; Hayti, 39,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,600 lbs.; Liberia, 7,860 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,610 lbs.; Spain, 16,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 84,200 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Danish West Indies, 120 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 18 lbs.; Italy, 12,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 98 lbs.; San Domingo, 102 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 150 lbs.; British Guiana, 330 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,101 lbs.; Canary Islands, 1,870 lbs.; Colombia, 22 lbs.; Costa Rica, 30 lbs.; China, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 200 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 705 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 486 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 93 lbs.; England, 4,800 lbs.; France, 1,100 lbs.; Hayti, 1,275 lbs.; Liberia, 25 lbs.; Morocco, 113 lbs.; San Domingo, 16,898 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,590 lbs.; Venezuela, 741 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to March 12, 1917:

[Further information withheld by order of the Government.]

CATTLE.—British South Africa, 6 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 7,400 lbs.; British Guiana, 70,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 50,100 lbs.; Chile, 7,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 700 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; England,

40,400 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Hayti, 8,050 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,000 lbs.; Liberia, 7,250 lbs.; Morocco, 115 lbs.; Panama, 1,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 97,680 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—British West Indies, 978 lbs.; Cuba, 904 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 400 lbs.; French Guiana, 200 lbs.; Hayti, 200 lbs.; Italy, 935,703 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 18,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 101,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,480 lbs.; Columbia, 780 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,200 lbs.; Panama, 3,310 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,646 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—England, 194,000 lbs.; Italy, 3,825 lbs.; Norway, 239,758 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Barbados, 60 gals.

OLEO STOCK.—Norway, 19,389 lbs.

TALLOW.—British Guiana, 2,368 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,572 lbs.; Colombia, 43,905 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,207 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 453 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,153 lbs.; Jamaica, 405 lbs.; Norway, 5,274 lbs.; Peru, 470 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 465 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (VALUE).—Bermuda, \$139; British Guiana, \$415; British South Africa, \$351; British West Indies, \$393; Canary Islands, \$18; Chile, \$462; Colombia, \$164; Costa Rica, \$60; Cuba, \$598; Danish West Indies, \$165; Dutch West Indies, \$63; England, \$26,249; France, \$1,600; Hayti, \$10; Italy, \$4,108; Jamaica, \$181; Liberia, \$3; Mexico, \$84; Morocco, \$16; Panama, \$138; Peru, \$130; Portuguese Africa, \$225; San Domingo, \$477; Spain, \$2,075; Trinidad, Island of, \$1,022.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (VALUE).—Barbados, \$1,587; British Guiana, \$2,068; British South Africa, \$98; British West Indies, \$1,579; Costa Rica, \$8; Danish West Indies, \$202; Dutch Guiana, \$390; Dutch West Indies, \$16; French Guiana, \$124; Hayti, \$496; Jamaica, \$333; Morocco, \$15; Panama, \$226; Trinidad, Island of, \$2,415.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported to The National Provisioner up to March 12, 1917:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 1,490 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,530 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,527 lbs.; Colombia, 1,495 lbs.; Costa Rica, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 60 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,498 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 10,471 lbs.; Hayti, 12,764 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,274 lbs.; Liberia, 50 lbs.; Mexico, 1,122 lbs.; Panama, 50 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,238 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,787 lbs.; Venezuela, 900 lbs.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 45 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,042 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,880 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,320 lbs.; Chile, 907 lbs.; Colombia, 972 lbs.; Costa Rica, 44 lbs.; Cuba, 1,826 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,067 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 831 lbs.; England, 160,550 lbs.; Hayti, 3,016 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,340 lbs.; Liberia, 423 lbs.; Mexico, 673 lbs.; Peru, 69 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,919 lbs.; Spain, 4,979 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,532 lbs.; Venezuela, 917 lbs.

CAR SUPPLY RULES POSTPONED.

The car supply rules ordered to go into effect on March 15 by the car supply investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission will not become operative until April

NO EXPORT INFORMATION

The U. S. Treasury Department has issued orders to Collectors of Customs to discontinue for the present the giving out of all detailed information of exports from the United States. This information therefore will not appear in the columns of The National Provisioner until such time as the Government recalls this order.

15, according to an announcement made at the commission's headquarters in Washington on March 14.

These rules were reviewed in The National Provisioner when they were announced last month. They pertain to refrigerator cars, as well as to insulated cars, and to open-top coal and coke cars, and in brief are as follows:

1. All foreign open-top coal and coke cars, and all foreign railroad owned or controlled refrigerator, heater, ventilated, and insulated cars received under load may be forwarded to destination; when original lading is removed, or when received empty, they must be returned to their owners, either loaded or empty—

(a) Direct, if belonging to direct connections; (b) through the proper home route, if belonging to other than direct connections. (Note.—The home road shall have the right to demand the return of its empty cars at the junction point where delivered loaded. This right does not apply to cars offered home for repairs under the provisions of M. C. B. Rule 2.)

2. The proper home route for cars belonging to other than direct connections includes the following deliveries only:

(a) Loaded, consigned (via any route) to a destination on the home road.

(b) Loaded, consigned (via any route) to a destination on a direct connection of the home road; or

(c) Loaded, consigned to a destination on the road from which originally received, if such movement is in the direction of home; or

(d) Empty, to the road and at the junction point from which originally received.

3. (a) Loaded cars may be delivered to switching roads to be unloaded within the switching district. Such deliveries shall be indicated on the junction report by the words "for unloading."

A car received loaded in switching service, when the original lading is removed, must be returned to the home road, loaded or empty, if a direct connection within the switching territory; otherwise, unless it home routes from the switching line to some other road, it must be returned to the delivering road, loaded or empty, in accordance with rules 1 and 2.

(b) An empty foreign car may be delivered to a connecting road to be loaded within the designated switching limits and returned. Such deliveries shall be indicated on the junction report by the words "for loading."

The road delivering the car to the switching road must in all cases specify loading, route, and destination, which must be in accordance with rules 1 and 2.

The switching road must comply with the instructions of the delivering road.

4. These rules do not apply to cars re-consigned with original lading under duly filed and published tariffs until the original lading has been removed therefrom.

5. Any delivery of a foreign open-top coal or coke car or railroad owned or controlled refrigerator, heater, ventilated, or insulated car, except as provided in these rules, is a diversion.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 15.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies, are as follows: 74°/76° per cent. caustic soda, 4¼¢ per lb. 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼¢ per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¼¢/4½¢ per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3½¢ per lb.; talc, 1½¢/1¾¢ per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼¢/3½¢ per lb.; chloride of lime, 5½¢ per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 13½¢ per lb.; clarified palm oil, 15¢ per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil, 16¢/17¢ per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.35@1.40 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.40 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 15¢/15½¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 19¢/20¢ per lb.; green olive oil foots, 12½¢/13¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.05 per gal.; soya bean oil, 13¢/13½¢ per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.15 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 12½¢ per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 11½¢/11¾¢ per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 54¢ per lb.; saponified glycerine, 44¢ per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 42¢ per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 55¢/56¢ per lb.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 10, 1917, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '16, to Mar. 10, 1917.
	Week ending Mar. 10, 1917.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1916.	
United Kingdom...	707	707	2,570
Continent .....	.....	.....	1,881
So. & Cen. Am.	69	291	5,387
West Indies	301	1,060	15,914
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	2,816
Other countries...	145	.....	264
Total	370	2,857	28,832

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '16, to Mar. 10, 1917.
	Week ending Mar. 10, 1917.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1916.	
United Kingdom...	1,372,250	10,438,225	212,790,000
Continent	1,569,652	393,075	96,021,626
So. & Cen. Am.	46,387	53,639	893,338
West Indies	173,836	216,518	3,731,568
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	232,185
Other countries...	8,737	1,812	345,885
Total	3,170,862	11,103,269	314,014,552

From—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '16, to Mar. 10, 1917.
	Week ending Mar. 10, 1917.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1916.	
United Kingdom...	3,257,432	4,628,810	59,225,068
Continent	1,932,845	11,942,507	93,840,138
So. & Cen. Am.	236,085	860,107	11,348,654
West Indies	31,088	1,468,007	8,154,685
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	9,500	97,893
Other countries...	11,630	17,190	507,327
Total	5,460,080	18,926,121	173,173,765

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From— Pork, bbls. Meats, lbs. Lard, lbs.

New York	370	2,516,562	5,182,080
Philadelphia .....	.....	254,000	137,000
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	150,000

Total week	370	3,170,862	5,460,080
Previous week	1,491	28,045,772	7,053,036
Two weeks ago	1,095	9,062,874	8,064,869
Cor. week last yr.	2,857	11,103,269	18,926,121

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '16, to Mar. 10, '17.	Same time last year.		Changes.
	1916.	1917.	
Pork, lbs.	5,766,400	9,906,400	Dec. 4,140,000
Meats, lbs.	314,014,552	311,059,669	Inc. 2,954,883
Lard, lbs.	173,173,765	198,536,298	Dec. 25,362,473

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, March 8, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bags.	Butter.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Fram, Bergen	250	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	300
Indutimare, Havre	800
*Various, Various	1000	.....	285	11183	.....	.....	6097	227	6337	.....	.....	20750
Total	1250	.....	285	11283	.....	.....	6097	227	6407	.....	.....	21850

*Details withheld by steamship company under Government order.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been fairly steady although there was no business consummated at the basis of 12½c. for specials loose as some authorities had expected. The bids remained at 12½c. and offerings at 12¾c. Sufficient tallow came in in tierces from outside points to check any further upturn in the list.

The general demand was less urgent. It was evident that the buying of recent date tended to satisfy the urgent inquiry. Important interests are still confident of the situation, however, and much is heard of the demand for glycerine being the impetus for the buying of tallow and other greases and oils. At the same time the recessions in the western provision list and the action of the British Government in taking control over the foreign grease and oil markets, were factors in decreasing the bullish ardor.

The last auction sale at London resulted in offerings of 875 casks, of which 440 were absorbed at prices unchanged from those of the previous week. South American tallows are still offered at American points and stuff is arriving here but without depressing effect on the market.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 12c. nominal and city specials at 12½c. to ¾c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been firm at 14½c. A better trade has passed with compound lard interests. Foreign demand is light.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The trading has been quiet the past few days. Values are about steady on small transactions. Extras are quoted at 20½@21c., nom., and medium at 19@20c., nom.

CORN OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Strength in competing oils and the position of corn makes a strong situation and supplies are not pressed. Prices are quoted at 12@12½c.

PALM OIL.—The market is very firm. The great difficulty of importing oils owing to the scant tonnage conditions, high insurance and other expenses make a very firm situation. Prime red, spot, 13½@14c.; Lagos, spot, 14@15c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 16c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is quiet and firm. Demand is not heavy but supplies are steadily absorbed. Prices are quoted at \$1.05@1.10.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market continues strong but quiet. Arrivals are light. The heavy expenses on imported oils make for high prices, while the offerings continue limited. Spot is quoted at 12½@13¾c. nom.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet but firm. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.20@1.30; 30, \$1.15@1.20, and prime, \$1.00@1.10.

COCOANUT OIL.—The situation is unchanged. Stocks are small and well held. Arrivals are light and offerings from abroad small. Ceylon, 15@15½c.; Cochin, 17½@20c.

GREASE.—The maintained strength of other fats and oils and continued demand for greases have brought further advances and the tone is very firm. Quoted: Yellow, 11¾@12c. nom.; bone, 11¾@12c. nom.; house, 11¾@12c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into port of New York during the past week totaled 36,683 quarters for export, compared to nothing last week, and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 5,714 carcasses for export. Imports included 4,000 cases canned meats, 233 casks tripe, 4,617 casks tallow, 106 casks casings, 13,248 bags dried blood, tankage, etc., and 4,926 bags bones, horns, etc.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 16, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 46,956 quarters; to the Continent, 18,830 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 52,500 quarters; to the Continent, 16,519 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending March 10, 1917, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 198,612 pounds, and averaged 12 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$5.00	\$4.25	300c.	300c.
Pork, barrels	5.00	4.25	300c.	300c.
Bacon	5.00	4.25	300c.	300c.
Canned meats	5.00	4.25	300c.	300c.
Lard, tierces	5.00	4.25	300c.	305c.
Tallow	5.00	4.25	300c.	300c.
Cottonseed oil	5.00	...	300c.	300c.
Oil Cake .....	...	...	200c.	185c.
Butter	5.00	4.25	350c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 15, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 20c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 21c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 15½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 24c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 15, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows:

Pork loins, 25@26c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 20c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 21c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 20c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21c.; city steam lard, 19½c.; city dressed hogs, 19¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21@22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20@21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; skinned shoulders, 18c.; boneless butts, 21@22c.; Boston butts, 18c.; spareribs, 15c.; neck ribs, 6c.; lean trimmings, 19@20c.; reg. trimmings, 17@18c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 8c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 7½@8c.; pig tongues, 16½@17c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending March 15, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Mar. 15, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	992
Argentina	50	1,352
Australia	—	173
Bolivia	—	44
Brazil	—	722
British Guiana	—	241
Central America	1	508
Chile	—	1,151
Cuba	337	8,631
Denmark	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana	40	736
Ecuador	—	16
England	—	3,356
France	—	2,815
French Guiana	—	508
Haiti	6	107
Italy	—	700
Mexico	8	330
Netherlands	—	39,412
Newfoundland	—	475
Norway	—	11,265
Panama	57	1,371
Peru	—	2
San Domingo	55	1,446
Scotland	—	550
South America	—	1,495
Sweden	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia	—	96
Uruguay	25	1,134
*Various	2,200	3,975
Venezuela	—	17
West Indies, other	33	5,650
Total	2,812	105,834
From New Orleans—		
Cuba	—	1,454
Mexico	—	1,035
Norway	9,850	23,200
Panama	—	760
West Indies	—	9
Total	9,850	26,458
From Philadelphia—		
Argentina	—	47
Netherlands	—	5,947
Scotland	—	442
Total	—	6,336
From Savannah—		
Netherlands	—	1,648
Total	—	1,648
From Michigan—		
Canada	11,457	32,560
Total	11,457	32,560
From Buffalo—		
Canada	1,273	1,750
Total	1,273	1,750
From St. Lawrence—		
Canada	777	1,424
Total	777	1,424
From Dakota—		
Canada	949	2,658
Total	949	2,658
From Vermont—		
Canada	—	9
Total	—	9
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	9
Total	—	9

	Week ending Mar. 15, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	2,812	105,834	237,070
From New Orleans....	9,850	26,458	66,194
From Galveston	—	—	2,174
From Baltimore	—	—	980
From Philadelphia....	—	6,336	327
From Savannah	—	1,648	3,580
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	—	4,698
From Boston	—	—	2
From San Francisco..	—	—	221
From Mobile	—	—	3,440
From Michigan.....	11,457	32,560	38,092
From Buffalo.....	1,273	1,750	7,870
From St. Lawrence...	777	1,424	4,096
From Dakota	949	2,658	3,872
From Vermont	—	9	28
From other ports....	—	9	3
Total	27,128	178,686	372,647

*Details withheld by order of the Government.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 15, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, 88c. bid, no sales reported. Meal in demand at \$35 per ton. Hulls nominal.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 15, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, 88c. bid; trading dull. Meal firmer at \$34.50@35, f. o. b. mills. Hulls steady at \$16.50@17, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil strong at 89c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal firm at \$36@36.50. Hulls unchanged.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 15, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady; Texas, 88c. bid, 89@90c. asked; offerings exceedingly light; stocks problematical. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$40; 7½ per cent., \$38; 7 per cent., \$35.50. Loose hulls, \$17.25; sacked, \$21, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 15, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 88c. Prime summer yellow, 93c. Markets quiet. Loose cake at Galveston, no quotations.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Revised government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of January, by ports of export, are reported as follows, with totals compared: From New York, 27,131 bbls.; Virginia, 54 bbls.; Galveston, 360 bbls.; New Orleans, 4,728 bbls.; Eagle Pass, 1 bbl.; Buffalo, 1,273 bbls.; Dakota, 949 bbls.; Michigan, 11,457 bbls.; St. Lawrence, 777 bbls.; other districts, 34 bbls. Total: January, 1917, 46,764 bbls.; January, 1916, 72,650 bbls. Total season 1917 to date, five months, 162,911 bbls.; same period last year, 302,826 bbls.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 14, 1917.—From last week's closing price the market moved up some 15 to 24 points on continued buying, principally for western accounts, same being influenced by the action of the lard market. From the closing price for May lard on March 7 of \$18.95 the lard market fluctuated in a feverish manner, finally touching \$19.25 and today selling as low as \$18.55 again, today's close being \$18.70. The cotton oil market followed the advance closely, but taking the extreme decline in the lard market of 70 points, the cotton oil market declined during the same period only some 14 to 26 points.

The fact that the cotton oil market did not follow the decline in the lard market to the same extent was probably due to the fact that the selling of crude cotton seed oil during the past week was moderate. The mills in general had sold quite freely and were in a better position to hold more firmly to their asking price. Southeast crude oil during the week sold as low as \$11.73 and as high as \$12.00, today's quotation being \$11.73 bid, with \$12.00 generally asked.

The consuming trade during the past week was again exceedingly slow. March tenders have been heavy, totaling to date some 23,000 barrels, but same are being readily taken care of by one of the big refining interests. Total tenders for the month will probably total some 30,000 to 35,000 barrels.

The outlook for the coming week is uncertain. The action of the market will probably continue to be influenced by the lard market. The railroad situation will probably have some effect on the prices of the nearby deliveries.

	Close Mar. 7—		Close Mar. 14—	
	Bid	Asked	High	Low
Mar.....	13.28	13.30	13.43	13.29
May.....	13.32	13.33	13.55	13.28
July.....	13.35	13.36	13.56	13.30
Sept.....	13.36	13.38	13.57	13.33
Oct.....	12.76	12.78	13.00	12.80

PEANUT AND SOYA BEAN RATES.

Concerning railroad rates prescribed by the Georgia Railroad Commission on peanuts, soya and velvet beans and their products Chairman Linthicum of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association traffic committee says in a letter to members:

"As chairman of your traffic committee I attended the hearing, and in connection with a number of traffic representatives of cottonseed oil interests urged the application of cottonseed rates on peanuts, soya beans, and velvet beans; cottonseed hull rates on the mixed feed, peanut hulls, soya bean hulls and velvet bean hulls; and cottonseed meal rates on peanut meal and cake, soya bean meal and cake and velvet bean meal or ground velvet beans. But the rates they have prescribed are only partly in accord therewith.

"For instance, their peanut rates are greatly in excess of cottonseed rates, and in a number of instances higher than rates we had already succeeded in having the principal carriers publish. In only one instance are they lower, and that is for the distance of 17 and over 12 miles, where the commission rate is 20 cents per ton cheaper than the present published rate.

"The rates they have prescribed on soya beans, velvet beans and the mixed feed, while not what we contended or hoped for, are nevertheless considerably better than the proposed figures of the commission itself, as set forth in their letter of January 15, 1917. I think the rates they have prescribed on peanut and soya bean hulls are entirely too high, and it is my purpose to request their further consideration of these items. However, on peanut, soya bean and velvet bean meal and cake they have prescribed the same rates as apply on cottonseed meal and cake."

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Fairly Steady—Less Speculation—Lard Not so Firm—More Export Calls for Cotton Oil—Shipments Somewhat Larger—Crude Oil Steady—Tank Cars Still Scarce—Competing Oils Firm.

The cotton oil market has shown less fluctuation during the past several days, but considering the extent of the recent advance the market has held fairly well. Occasional declines were the result of the recessions in the lard market, which partly reflected the control assumed over the fat, grease and oil situations in England by the British government. It was argued in some quarters that this government action precluded speculation abroad and would throw it on American markets, also that it emphasized scarcity of various products in England, but a contrary effective point was made along the lines of the action indicating strict economy in buying and distributing these fats, greases and oils.

There has been a betterment in the demand for cotton oil exports but it has not come from English sources. The belief in well informed quarters is that Norwegian shipping conditions eased sufficiently to warrant buying of stuffs needed for Norway and cotton oil came in this category. Actual

buying was not of large volume and the demand was confined chiefly to the better grades of oil, yet the entire export situation was looked upon as less unsatisfactory. The actual shipments of cotton oil are expected to show some increase soon. Arming of American vessels and prescribing of safe shipping lanes for Dutch vessels are other items leading to the hope of larger cotton oil exports.

The exports of cotton oil as officially reported by the Department of Commerce for January were 18,000,000 pounds against 13,000,000 in December and 28,000,000 a year ago. The total exports since July 1 have been 77,000,000 pounds against 166,000,000 last year. These official exports were viewed as emphasizing the fact that all shipments are not being reported these days, but it so happens that the showing of January differs very little with that of the National Provisioner.

Quite a little attention was given to the showing of compound lard in this export table, the figures being 7,910,000 pounds against 5,000,000 in December and 3,888,000 last year; since July 1 the total is 33,000,000 pounds against 32,000,000 for the corresponding time last year. The relatively large exports for January would certainly indicate

that the big discounts of compound lard as compared with animal lard were having their effect in bringing larger exports of the lower priced product.

Home distribution of compound lard continues of liberal volume. Fresh buying is less active, however, due to the free replenishing of supplies noted not so long ago. Those directly in the trade say that they are still optimistic as to the compound lard situation because of the fact that the discount for compound lard as against animal lard is from 5 to 6c. a pound, and the current year promises to be a big one for those engaged in the compound lard branches.

Crude oil has ruled firm during the week at 88 to 90c. The urgent demand was supplied at near the higher price. Scarcity of tank cars is still pronounced and much is heard of the rental in some cases being around \$175 a month, or roughly \$6 a day for a tank car. There has been less hedging by refiners in the future market against purchases of crude oil at the south, although the differential of about 150 odd points is fairly satisfactory.

On the whole there has been a diminution in the volume of speculation. In some quarters the opinion is that the shorts have been driven in by the big advances while a

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long interest has been formed along with the effect of the high lard prices. Refiners have sold futures as referred to heretofore in the way of hedges and whether these sales are covered or oil delivered depends upon consuming demand the next few months. The oil deliveries for March have approximated 20,000 barrels so far.

Competing oils to cotton oil have been firm. Linseed oil has risen more than 5c. recently and is now quoted at about \$1 a gallon. Soya bean oil is also firm, especially at terminal points. The difficulty in moving soya oil partly accounts for its strength. Greases, led by tallow, maintain their firm undertone.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 10, 1917.—Spot, \$13.30; March, \$13.41@13.45; April, \$13.43@13.51; May, \$13.50@13.51; June, \$13.50@13.55; July, \$13.52@13.53; August, \$13.53@13.54; September, \$13.50@13.51; October, \$12.95@12.96. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.80@12.00; March, 800, \$13.43@13.40; May, 2,200, \$13.52@13.48; July, 4,200, \$13.55@13.48; August, 3,900, \$13.55@13.51; September, 2,000, \$13.55@13.50; October, 700, \$12.95@12.92. Total sales, 13,100 bbls.

Closing prices, Monday, March 12, 1917.—Spot, \$13.35@13.50; March, \$13.40@13.41; April, \$13.35@13.38; May, \$13.41@13.42; June, \$13.42@13.45; July, \$13.44@13.45; August, \$13.46@13.47; September, \$13.46@13.48; October, \$12.98@13.00. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.80@12.00; March, 2,000, \$13.41@13.31; April, 500, \$13.51@13.40; May, 9,800, \$13.55@13.40; July, 6,700, \$13.56@13.42; August, 4,600, \$13.57@13.46; September, 5,500, \$13.57@13.48; October, 1,600, \$13.00@12.98. Total sales, 30,700 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, March 13, 1917.—Spot, \$13.30; March, \$13.30@13.40; April, \$13.31@13.34; May, \$13.35@13.37; June, \$13.35@13.38; July, \$13.36@13.38; August, \$13.37@13.39; September, \$13.39@13.41; October, \$12.91@12.95. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.80@11.87; April, 200, \$13.32@13.30; May, 6,500, \$13.37@13.31; July, 1,800, \$13.38@13.35; August, 1,000, \$13.40@13.39; September, 700, \$13.42@13.40; October, 300, \$12.92. Total sales, 10,500 bbls.

Closing prices, Wednesday, March 14, 1917.—Spot, \$13.30; March, \$13.30@13.40; April, \$13.28@13.33; May, \$13.33@13.36; June, \$13.33@13.35; July, \$13.33@13.35; August, \$13.35@13.37; September, \$13.35@13.37; October, \$12.92@12.93. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.73@11.80; March, 900, \$13.30; April, 500, \$13.30; May, 7,100, \$13.34@13.28; June, 300, \$13.31@13.30; July, 3,100, \$13.34@13.30; August, 1,100, \$13.35@13.33; September, 800, \$13.36@13.32; October, 500, \$12.94@12.80. Total sales, 14,300 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, March 14, 1917.—Spot, \$13.40; March, \$13.40@13.50; April, \$13.44@13.48; May, \$13.48@13.50; June, \$13.48@13.50; July, \$13.49@13.50; August, \$13.48@13.49; September, \$13.49@13.52; October, \$12.97@13.00. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.80@12.00; March, 600, \$13.46@13.35; May, 10,000, \$13.54@13.40; July, 4,600, \$13.54@13.44; August, 5,300, \$13.54@13.48; September, 1,800, \$13.55@13.50; October, 900, \$13.05@12.99. Total sales, 23,200 bbls.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OIL MILL SUPTS. AT ATLANTA.

The Oil Mill Superintendents' Association held their convention in Charlotte, N. C., last year and decided to hold their convention for 1917 in Augusta, Ga. The Executive Committee of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association visited Augusta recently and found that there was no suitable building in which to make the machinery exhibit, and further that the hotel accommodations were limited. It was decided therefore to hold the meeting in the Auditorium in Atlanta, Ga., June 13, 14 and 15.

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RESULTS PROVE EARLY PLANTING A FAILURE

Boll Weevil Specialist Shows Fallacy of Government Case

By J. W. Vogler, Atlanta, Georgia.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Vogler, the champion of late planting of cotton as a boll weevil remedy. The first article appeared in last week's issue of The National Provisioner.]

In my previous article I compared the early planting of cotton as a remedy to reduce the damage from the boll weevil with the pouring of coal oil on a fire as the most effective means to extinguish a conflagration, because coal oil cannot possibly increase a fire any more effectually than the early planting has in the past increased and is bound to increase the boll weevil in the future. There is but one difference between the two remedies, and that is that the effect of coal oil on fire is effective and visible at once, while the effect of early planting is not visible under three to four months after planting.

I also stated that the damage from the boll weevil up to and including 1916 amounted to nearly two billion of dollars in cotton alone, but I failed to state that, conservatively estimated, 75 per cent. of this damage—or \$1,500,000,000, could have been avoided if the early planting had not been actually forced on and therefore practised by the cotton planters during the last twenty-five years.

I am as positive about this as I am of the fact that early planting was advocated for fully ten years before anything was ever known about the life habits of the boll weevil.

I am equally as positive that the expert is not living who can conscientiously offer a valid excuse for early planting, and I present the following argument contained on pages 57 and 58 of Bulletin No. 51, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1905, as my proof for it:

"Danger From Allowing Seppa to Grow."

"In this connection attention should be called to the serious danger of allowing

seppa to grow. By allowing seppa to grow in a field of planted cotton, the weevils are supplied with the most advantageous conditions for getting a start over the planted crop. It will frequently happen that the seppa plants are from four to six weeks in advance of the planted cotton.

Under such conditions as was demonstrated in Victoria in 1904, a complete first generation of weevils may develop on the seppa, thus multiplying greatly the number of weevils, which are ready to attack the main crop by the time squares begin to form thereon. The development of this largely increased number of weevils might easily have been prevented by simply destroying all seppa plants.

The menace from this source is certainly sufficient to justify the adoption of strong measures tending to largely reduce, if not to prevent altogether the growth of seppa cotton. The recommendation made by Prof. E. D. Sanderson, while State Entomologist of Texas, that laws be passed making it a punishable offense to allow the unchecked growth of seppa cotton, seems to the writers fully justifiable and commendable."

The endorsement of Prof. Sanderson's recommendation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture proves conclusively that every expert connected with it knew, or at least should have known ever since, that the early planting of cotton—because that method of planting cannot serve any other purpose but to replace the squares of seppa cotton by squares produced on early planted cotton—was always wrong and should have been always prohibited by law for the same reason as Prof. Sanderson recommended that laws be passed making the unchecked growth of seppa plants a punishable offense.

The Parallel Proves the Case Against Early Planting.

Let us suppose that some cotton is planted early enough to produce squares at the same time as they are produced on seppa cotton, which I know is possible in the most South-

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ern part of the cotton belt. Does not every word used to discourage the growth of seppa cotton apply equally as forcefully to discourage early planting?

Substituting "early planting," therefore, for "seppa plants" or for the "growth of seppa cotton," wherever it appears in the quota document, do you not realize that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has thereby

furnished the most potent argument and the most positive proof against early planting, and that it would then read as follows:

"By allowing the early planting of cotton, the weevils are supplied with the most advantageous conditions for getting a start on the planted crop. It will frequently happen that early planted cotton produces plants from four to six weeks in advance of other cotton.

Under such conditions a complete first generation of weevils may develop on early planted cotton, thus multiplying greatly the number of weevils, which are ready to attack the main crop by the time squares begin to form thereon. The development of this largely increased number of weevils might easily have been prevented by simply destroying all early planted cotton, (which certainly can be best attained by not planting it early at all).

The menace from this source is certainly sufficient to justify the adoption of strong measures, tending to largely reduce if not to prevent altogether the early planting of cotton."

Is it not perfectly appalling to contemplate that, in spite of this evidence emanating from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, positively proving that "the development of this largely increased number of weevils might easily have been prevented by simply preventing the early planting of cotton," some of the experts connected with the same Department were allowed to continue their advocacy of early planting ever since? Especially when you consider that all the observations of the life habits of the boll weevils subsequently published by the entomologists just as positively prove that the natural effects of early planting cannot produce the greatest quantity of cotton, and can never do anything else but produce the greatest number of boll weevils?

And yet, in spite of the many similar arguments and the many positive proofs for late planting, I have furnished to the Department in the past; in spite of the fact that

every honest employee of the Department has repudiated the early planting, as it was advocated before I started on my campaign of late planting, as I propose to show in one of my future articles, the Bureau of Entomology, the bureau that originated early planting under the false pretense to get ahead of the boll weevil, still seems determined—in order to uphold its own reputation, I suppose—to perpetuate that method, regardless of its so disastrous consequences to the cotton industry.

Louisiana's Experience With the Boll Weevil.

In order to show the sentiment concerning early and late planting in Louisiana, I take pleasure in submitting below a copy of a letter addressed by one of the most prominent business men of Louisiana to Hon. Lewis L. Morgan, M. C., Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Morgan: I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., enclosing a communication addressed to you by Dr. W. D. Hunter, in charge of the Southern Field Crop Insect Investigations, conducted by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for which please accept thanks.

That Dr. Hunter does not speak in the highest terms of the methods espoused by Mr. Vogler is obvious, but perfectly natural, when you consider that their views bearing on this matter are absolutely antagonistic.

It is beyond my conception to understand Dr. Hunter's position, especially if he is correct in making the statement that it is concurred in by all the men engaged in the warfare against the boll weevil. My difficulty in fathoming Dr. Hunter's position is based on the following facts:

No. 1.—Early Planting has absolutely ruined the cotton industry, not only in East Baton Rouge Parish, but everywhere south of the 31st degree of latitude.

No. 2.—Late Planting, between May 1 and 15, has never been tried by the Department, although it has been requested to do so for over 20 years, as a consequence, I cannot see how the Department can pass judgment on it.

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No. 3.—The only official test of cotton planted in May the Department has on record, in Bulletin No. 189, was planted on May 23 and produced more cotton, 459 pounds of lint per acre, than any other test it has on record, no matter when it was planted.

No. 4.—The tests to which Dr. Hunter refers have been repeatedly denounced by Mr. Vogler as absolute frauds and deceptions, because they were all planted too late, on and after June 8, and three of them in close proximity to early planted cotton, where Dr. Hunter raised weevils enough to destroy not only the early planted, but also, and only more effectively, the late planted test cotton.

No. 5.—Mr. Vogler's Revelation No. 1, covering the production of cotton in the whole State of Louisiana from 1904 to 1914, divided into three groups, proves so conclusively, that the production of cotton in group No. 3, south of the 31st degree of latitude, where the doctor's method of planting could be and was followed, was reduced from 35.8 per cent. in 1904 to 14.2 per cent. in 1912, while the production of cotton in group No. 1, north of the 32nd degree of latitude, where the doctor's method of planting could be followed the least, or not at all, increased from 32 per cent. in 1904 to 51.9 per cent. in 1912, that the doctor's four tests mentioned in your letter seem to have been already and properly characterized.

No. 6.—Mr. Vogler's Argument No. 1002 A & B, based on the Science of Entomology and supported by observations on the emergence of hibernated weevils and their propagation as published by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on page 97 of Bulletin No. 51

and by the State Crop Pest Commission of Louisiana on page 186 of Circular No. 31 proves so conclusively that planting in March keeps alive approximately 1,291 weevils; planting in April keeps alive approximately 631 weevils; planting on May 1 keeps alive approximately 59 weevils; planting on May 15 keeps alive approximately 13 weevils; that it is preposterous for any man of good, common sense, much less for men in authority, to contend that only when cotton is planted early, which is bound to keep the greatest numbers of weevils alive, the greatest quantity of cotton can be produced. The sad experience of the cotton planters in East Baton Rouge Parish absolutely corroborates Mr. Vogler's Late Planting idea and condemns Dr. Hunter's theory of Early Planting not only as a fallacy but as the sole cause of the ruination of the cotton-growing industry in this Parish.

All these facts convince me that Mr. Vogler's proposal is not only not fallacious, but that on the contrary, all the men engaged in the warfare against the boll weevil, who have ever advocated the early planting of cotton as a means to reduce boll weevil damage, have always been as wrong as Mr. Vogler claims them to have been in his pamphlet, "The Handwriting on the Wall," published for the special benefit of Dr. W. D. Hunter.

This letter forcefully presents to you Louisiana's experience with the boll weevil. It not only points out to you the reason for the disastrous results from early planting, but also suggests the only naturally proper and logical remedy to reduce the damage from the boll weevil.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of *The National Provisioner*. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

MEAT CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF POPULATION IN MANY COUNTRIES.

By means of estimates of meat consumption derived mostly by multiplying discoverable estimates of per capita consumption by the population for the same year, it is possible to arrive at a general average per capita consumption of meat for the countries in the list of Table 20. These countries have a population of over half a billion, and their per capita consumption averages 93.3 pounds of beef, mutton and pork and their products, dressed weight, in one year.

United States.

In this country the total beef, mutton and pork consumption, including products, decreased from 181.5 pounds, dressed weight, per capita in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909. If the extra-edible parts are added, the total per capita consumption of meat becomes 215.9 pounds in 1900 and 201.1 pounds in 1909.

The beef consumption, including veal, dressed weight, declined from 89.2 pounds in 1900 to 84.5 pounds in 1909.

For beef, not including veal, the averages are 79.2 pounds in 1900, and 76.9 pounds in 1909.

The veal average per capita consumption is 10 pounds in 1900 and 7.6 pounds in 1909.

The mutton consumption per capita, including lamb, is somewhat below that of veal, the ratios being 7.7 pounds in 1900, and 6.6 pounds in 1909.

The pork averages are nearly as high as those for beef and veal, and are 84.6 pounds in 1900 and 79.5 pounds in 1909.

Canada.

Canada has published the following estimates of meat consumption: Beef, mutton and pork, 109 pounds in 1900 and 137 pounds in 1910; beef, including veal, 54 pounds in 1900 and 61 pounds in 1910; mutton including lamb, 11 pounds in 1900 and 9 pounds in 1910; pork including lard, 44 pounds in 1900 and 67 pounds in 1910.

France.

It has been estimated that in France, in 1904, 79 pounds of beef, mutton and pork and their products were consumed per capita, the average for beef including veal being 43 pounds; for mutton including lamb, 9 pounds; for pork, 27 pounds; and for other kinds of meat, mainly goat and horse meat, 1 pound.

Germany.

This country has a dependable annual record extending back to 1904 and ending with 1913 in Table 20, and it exhibits a nearly uniform per capita consumption of meat. The range is from 109.7 pounds to 115.9 pounds. In the consumption of beef including veal, the range is from 38.6 pounds to 45 pounds; of mutton including lamb, from 1.9 pounds to 2.5 pounds; of pork, from 65 pounds to 73.4 pounds; and of other meat, mostly goat and

horse, but including some dog meat, the range is from 1.7 pounds to 2.0 pounds.

United Kingdom.

This country also has a long and dependable record through estimates extending from 1891 to 1908. Reduced to 5-year averages, with a 3-year average for the latest years, the per capita consumption of this country has remained at about 120 pounds of beef, mutton and pork for many years, or extending back to 1896. For the five years preceding that year the consumption averaged 112 pounds. The range of beef consumption, including veal, per capita, for the four periods into which the 18 years are divided was from 55 to 60 pounds; of mutton consumption, including lamb, from 25 to 27 pounds; and of pork consumption, from 31 to 38 pounds.

The per capita consumption of home-produced meat during the 18 years, with grouping into four periods, declined from 74 to 64 pounds, while the per capita consumption of imported meat increased from 38 to 55 pounds. The consumption of domestic beef declined from 39 to 36 pounds, while that of foreign beef increased from 17 to 24 pounds. Mutton consumption declined for the domestic product from 19 to 15 pounds, while the consumption of foreign mutton increased from 6 pounds in the first 5 years to 11 pounds throughout the subsequent three periods. With regard to pork, the consumption of the domestic product declined from 16 to 13 pounds, while that of the imported product increased from 15 pounds in the first 5 years to 21 pounds in the succeeding 10 years, with a fall to 20 pounds in the 3 years ending with 1907-8.

Other Countries.

According to the information that has come to hand, Australia's per capita consumption of meat was 262.6 pounds and New Zealand's 212.5 pounds in 1902. On the face of the record, Australia and New Zealand exceed the United States in per capita meat consumption. The average for the United States declined from 181.5 pounds in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909.

Next below the United States in per capita meat consumption is Argentina with 140 pounds in 1899, and Canada is next with an estimate of 137 pounds for 1910. Cuba's average follows with 124 pounds in 1906, and the United Kingdom is next in order with 119 to 121 pounds. Germany's per capita meat consumption is about 112 to 116 pounds. No other country, as far as is known, consumes as much as 100 pounds of meat per capita in one year.

Proceeding down the scale of consumption, France has a trustworthy average of 79 pounds in 1904, Denmark 76 pounds in 1902, Switzerland 75 pounds in 1899, Belgium and the Netherlands 70 pounds in 1902, Greece 68 pounds in 1899, Austria-Hungary 64 pounds in 1899, Norway and Sweden 62 pounds in 1902, Russian Poland 62 pounds in 1899, Russia, except Poland, 50 pounds in 1899, Spain 49 pounds in 1890, Italy a trustworthy average of 46.5 pounds in 1901, and lowest of all, Portugal, 44 pounds per capita in 1899.

The foregoing averages, except where otherwise stated for the United States, are presumably for dressed weight. As far as has been noticed, estimators have paid no attention to the weight of the extra-edible parts.

(To be continued.)

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 16.—Market steady; prime Western, \$19.70; Middle West, \$19.60 @19.70; city steam, 19½@19¾c.; refined Continent, \$20.85; South American, \$21; Brazil, kegs, \$22; compound, 14½@15c. all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 16.—Copra fabrique, 200 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 200¼ fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 16.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 118s.; New York, 110s.; picnic, 94s.; hams, long, 128s.; American cut, 131s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 128s.; long clear, 131s.; short back, 132s.; bellies, 134s. Lard, spot prime, 133s.; American, refined, 28-lb. box, sellers, 136s.; May, 128s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 164s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 61s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and firm. Offerings were light, and moderate buying influenced values.

Tallow.

Demand is not large, but prices are very firm with limited supplies. Special loose quoted at 12½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is quiet with values very steady. Oleo quoted at 14½c. asked.

Cottonseed Oil.

Prices were higher with light trade and on a firm provision market.

Market closed strong. Sales, 20,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$13.50 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$11.80 @11.87. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$13.57@13.80; April, \$13.54@13.60; May, \$13.61@13.63; June, \$13.58@13.62; July, \$13.58@13.59; August, \$13.58@13.59; September, \$13.57@13.60; October, \$13.03@13.05.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 16.—Hogs slow, 5@10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$14.60@14.95; light, \$14.20@14.85; mixed, not given; heavy, \$14.40@15; rough heavy, \$14.35@14.50; Yorkers, \$14.45@14.65; pigs, \$10.75@13.25; cattle shade lower; beefs, \$9@12.60; cows and heifers, \$5.70@10.65; Western, \$8.65@10.90. Calves, \$9.75@13.75; sheep, steady; lambs, \$12.35@14.60; Western, \$11.70@12.50; native, \$11@12.25; yearlings, \$12.50@13.90.

Omaha, March 16.—Hogs strong; prices not quoted.

Buffalo, March 16.—Hogs higher; on sale, 1,920, at \$15.25@15.50.

Kansas City, March 16.—Hogs higher, at \$13.80@14.85.

St. Joseph, March 16.—Hogs steady, at \$14.20@14.80.

Sioux City, March 16.—Hogs higher, at \$13.80@14.45.

Louisville, March 16.—Hogs not received, poor wires.

St. Louis, March 16.—Hogs not received, poor wires.

Indianapolis, March 16.—Hogs not received, poor wires.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchasers of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 10, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,000	25,000	18,250
Swift & Co.	4,063	13,500	18,881
Morris & Co.	4,352	6,100	7,042
Wilson & Co.	3,376	7,000	9,486
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,404	5,600	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,317	3,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	452	...	...
Western Packing & Provision Co.	10,500	hogs;	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,500	hogs; Independent Pack-	...
ing Co.	4,400	hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,300	hogs;
Roberts & Oake.	3,000	hogs; Brennan Packing Co.,	4,000
hogs; others,	13,200	hogs.	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,100	4,475	5,334
Fowler Packing Co.	1,442	...	1,402
Wilson & Co.	3,662	3,890	2,181
Swift & Co.	3,577	5,484	4,174
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,998	3,493	4,961
Morris & Co.	3,581	4,922	3,148
Others	431	2,033	14
Blount, 35 cattle and 1,597 hogs; Hell Packing Co.,	247	hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 67	cattle; John Morrell
& Co., 20 cattle and 530 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 37	cattle	and 788 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 238	cattle;
Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 922 hogs.	...	...	...

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,372	6,933	5,408
Swift & Co.	4,762	7,362	12,488
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,796	7,307	15,713
Armour & Co.	3,302	8,615	10,112
Swartz & Co.	...	4,693	...
J. W. Murphy	...	14,013	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 125 cattle; South Omaha Pack-	...	...	...
ing Co., 39 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 71 cattle.	...	...	...

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,967	5,414	1,388
Swift & Co.	2,595	4,124	1,337
Armour & Co.	3,227	3,973	1,385
East Side Packing Co.	140	890	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,452	742	...
Independent Packing Co.	365	256	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	2	314	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	2	646	...
American Packing Co.	49	166	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	270	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	230	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	...	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 10, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	26,389
Kansas City	18,230
Omaha	14,048
East St. Louis	11,215
St. Joseph	6,163
Cudahy	648
New York and Jersey City	7,431
Philadelphia	3,533
Denver	2,375
Oklahoma City	4,691

HOGS.	
Chicago	111,967
Kansas City	27,087
Omaha	39,597
East St. Louis	44,950
St. Joseph	30,129
Cudahy	1,227
Cedar Rapids	8,185
Ottumwa	5,634
New York and Jersey City	21,513
Philadelphia	6,588
Denver	8,013
Oklahoma City	16,381

SHEEP.	
Chicago	56,634
Kansas City	20,756
Omaha	29,462
East St. Louis	4,498
St. Joseph	14,039
Cudahy	12
New York and Jersey City	18,157
Philadelphia	2,160
Denver	27,040
Oklahoma City	65

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	11,000	5,000
Kansas City	700	500	100
Omaha	300	9,000	700
St. Louis	300	3,000	...
St. Joseph	100	2,000	...
Sioux City	800	8,000	...
St. Paul	550	2,000	10
Oklahoma City	300	1,700	...
Fort Worth	300	3,000	100
Denver	115	1,200	1,200
Louisville	150	3,200	50
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	910	...
Indianapolis	350	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	200	2,500	200
Buffalo	250	2,500	4,400
Cleveland	300	2,000	100
New York	478	1,608	445

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917.

Chicago	13,000	54,000	23,000
Kansas City	15,000	10,000	8,000
Omaha	7,000	9,000	12,000
St. Louis	4,900	15,000	1,200
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	9,000
Sioux City	2,200	6,000	...
St. Paul	5,200	12,000	500
Oklahoma City	700	1,600	...
Fort Worth	6,000	12,000	...
Milwaukee	150	700	...
Denver	1,900	1,100	7,400
Louisville	1,300	6,550	50
Detroit	...	375	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	310	...
Indianapolis	1,250	5,000	50
Pittsburgh	1,500	6,000	2,000
Cincinnati	1,600	4,242	...
Buffalo	2,500	6,506	8,000
Cleveland	7,500	6,000	2,000
New York	2,870	9,100	3,720

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

Chicago	5,000	21,000	24,000
Kansas City	8,000	13,000	6,500
Omaha	6,500	17,000	20,000
St. Louis	3,400	11,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,700	12,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,500	12,000	500
St. Paul	3,000	8,000	...
Oklahoma City	600	2,300	...
Fort Worth	3,000	6,000	...
Milwaukee	700	2,245	300
Denver	500	2,600	3,200
Louisville	100	1,200	50
Detroit	...	1,400	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	6,397	...
Indianapolis	900	4,000	150
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	300	2,142	...
Buffalo	400	450	4,000
Cleveland	700	1,000	200
New York	718	1,248	1,170
Toronto, Canada	326	1,630	13

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

Chicago	12,000	36,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,500	8,000	6,000
Omaha	...	15,000	...
St. Louis	3,300	10,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,200	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	...	10,000	...
St. Paul	1,800	8,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,300	3,200	...
Fort Worth	3,500	9,000	...
Milwaukee	150	5,297	...
Denver	750	900	6,500
Louisville	100	2,000	50
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	3,633	...
Indianapolis	850	4,000	50
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	800	3,079	...
Buffalo	250	2,500	1,200
Cleveland	200	2,000	100
New York	1,990	5,140	2,050

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917.

Chicago	4,000	18,000	17,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	7,000
Omaha	3,200	13,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,000	12,000	1,100
St. Joseph	1,600	11,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,200	9,000	8,000
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	988	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,100	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	1,108	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	500	3,042	...
Buffalo	100	1,600	1,200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	558	1,792	873

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

Chicago	1,500	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	600	5,000	2,000
Omaha	1,900	8,800	8,200
St. Louis	1,100	7,000	1,200
St. Joseph	200	5,000	3,000
Fort Worth	1,500	2,500	...
St. Paul	2,200	8,900	200
Oklahoma City	400	2,800	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Movement of packer and country hides has been small. Sellers' prices and tanners' ideas are far apart. The strength of the market is unusual considering the long quiet period.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Business in packer hides is spotty, with buyers seemingly in control of the market. Tanners steadfastly refuse to name prices, believing their position to be unassailable. They decline to name prices on the holders goods, holding to the view that owners should price their wares, ever downward until a trading level is arrived at. Sellers decline to talk shaded figures, until there are some expressions from tanners which would lead the sellers to believe business was in sight. Native steers sold to the extent of 4,000 December extreme light weights at 30c. No business was done in the heavy end. These are quoted at 30c. asked for current kill and 31c. for December goods. Available stocks are large. Texas steers sold at 29½c. for about 4,000 light and extreme light hides of December take-off. No heavy weights were sold. These are quoted nominal at 30c. based on the above transaction. Most sellers, however, talk 30½c. for the heavy Texas steers. Available stocks are moderate. Butt branded steers were not moved. Asking rates of 30½c. are noted with nominal market considered not over 30c. Stocks are ample. Colorado steers are quoted on a parity with the butts for winter months salting. Available stocks are moderate and nominal market for business is considered at 29½c. Branded cows are quiet and in small supply. Nominal market is considered at the sale rate of underweight Texas steers, or 29½c. Most sellers talk at least 30c. for this variety of hides. Heavy native cows are quiet and nominal at 30c. last paid and asked. Available stocks are moderate. Light native cows are quiet. Ample stocks are held. Asking rates of 30@30½c. are quoted with the outside for back salting and inside for current goods. A recent bid at 30c. was refused for November light cows. Native bulls are quoted quiet and nominal at 24@26c. asked for this year's slaughter, first quarter salting. Buyers' views are nearer 22c. Branded bulls are quiet. Recent sales were made on a 21c. basis for back salting heavy average hides. Light weight southern bulls are quoted at 23@24c. asked. Available stocks are small.

Later.—Packers quiet. Bids of 30c. for 5,000 December light cows were refused and 31c. asked.

COUNTRY HIDES.—No business of consequence was transacted in country hides this

week as far as could be learned. Tanners made numerous efforts to secure stock, mainly of the light end of the list and for the better qualities. Dealers declined to book business of this character except at stronger figures. Heavy steers were not reported moved. Bids at 23c. were recorded for current goods and 25c. was asked and last realized for the better qualities. Available stocks are moderate. Heavy cows were not moved. Efforts to secure more hides at 22c. of current quality were futile, dealers placing a value of 22½c. on their small supplies. Minneapolis sold several heavy cows 22c. Bufts sold at 22½c. for a couple of cars of current receipts which is the only movement reported this week. Tanners who have been willing to pay 22½c. for bufts for March shipment have withdrawn from the market on account of their inability to get hides here. There was a call for buff seconds this week and only one car was offered and that was held at 22c. Bids at 23½c. were made for grub free bufts, running 70 per cent first and rejects. A car of good Ohio bufts sold at 23½c. Minneapolis market reported bids at 22½c. for back salting buff and heavy cow weights and current goods available at that rate. Later Minneapolis sold several cars of bufts at 22½c. Extremes did not sell locally. A car of Ohio current extremes sold at 26½c. Buyers of extremes in this section are bidding 25½c. for current long haired grubby lots which are generally held at 26½c. Grub free extremes quoted at 27c. bid and as high as 28c. asked for all number one hides. Available supplies are limited. Later Minneapolis reports rejecting bids of 26½c. for extremes. Branded hides ruled dull and waiting. Stocks are moderate and generally held at 22c. flat, while last trades were at 21c. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 23@26c. nominal as to descriptions. Bulls rule quiet. Last trades were at 20c. More offered at that rate as well as 21c. Country packer bulls quoted at 21c. last paid and 22c. generally talked for current goods. Kipskins are quiet. The market for these skins is good and supplies are limited. Country run of skins quoted at 27½@28c. for current receipts while back collections are quoted up to 30c. City skins are held at 32@35c. as to lots and packers at 40c. last paid and bid and 45c. asked.

Later.—Countries quiet. Bufts held 23c. Bids 22½c. refused.

CALFSKINS sold at 41c. for a car of local first salted city skins, the prior sale figure and a car of country run moved at 37½c., which is up 1½ from last movement figure.

Outside city skins are held up to 40c. and packer skins are available at 50c. with no support in sight. Collections and slaughter are moderate as yet, but the big runs will be noticed before the end of the month and April should see ample supplies on the market. Tanners are endeavoring to work along until the press of offerings is greater, believing that rates will be lower. Deacons skins are quoted quiet at \$2.30@2.50 and light calf at \$2.50@2.70. Slunk skins are in ample supply and quoted at \$1.75 last paid and up to \$2.50 asked for packer regulars.

Later.—Car city calfskins sold at 40c. Prior rate 41c.

HORSE HIDES are in better demand, but movement is still slow as buyers and sellers are still apart as to values. Country run of hides quoted at \$8.75 now bid and \$9@9.25 asked. There are rumors of movement at the asked figures, but definite confirmation is lacking. City hides are quoted at \$9.50@10.50 as to lots. Seconds bring the usual \$1 reduction; ponies and glues at \$3.50@4.50 and coltskins at \$1@2.

HOGSKINS are slow and nominally quoted at \$1.10@1.35 for the common country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are freely offered at the last sale rate of 11c. No. 2 strips quoted at 10c. and ample stocks held. No. 3 skins quoted at 5 to 7s nominal as to measurements.

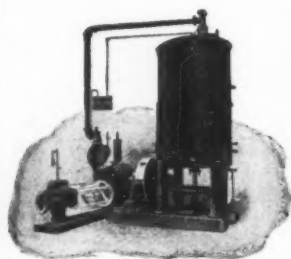
SHEEP PELTS.—A moderate amount of business was put through in the market for packer sheep and lambskins, but sales were hard to effect and the trade in general lacked snap and go. Pullers are inclined to go slow until some action is noted in pulled wool and pickled sheepskin markets. Packer sheep and lambskins of current local slaughter brought \$4.25. Good river skins went at \$4.17½ and other river take-off is available at \$4.10. Heavy packer sheepskins sold in a small way at \$5.25. Packer shearlings of ¾ in. wool up quoted at \$1.90 bid and \$2 asked for current take-off. Angora goatskins quoted steady at \$3.35@3.50 nominal. Common goatskins quoted at \$2. Dry goatskins quoted at 50c.@\$1. Dry western sheepskins range at 35@37½c. for business with the inside figure bid for the best lots and asked for ordinary quality. Pickled sheepskins are quoted steady at \$16.50@18 per doz. Ample stocks are held.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No recent trading noted locally since last sales of spreadies at 31¼ and 31½c. One packer reports declining bids of 31½c. for a car of spready native steers. Native steers are nominally quoted at 30½c.; butt brands, 30½c.; all weight cows, 29c.; Colorados, 30c.; all weight native bulls, 24@25c., and spready native steers, 32c. Some inquiry is noted for small packer hides, and bids have been made for certain lots which holders would not entertain. Brokers are pressing for business but tanners and shippers' ideas are too far apart to effect any trading.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Offerings are more freely made, but shippers are not pressing for business, and are firm in their ideas for good quality stock. Tanners are not inclined to pay top prices and continue in their stand-off position, although buying various lots when offered within their ideas of the market. Western shippers of good quality hides are asking from 26½@27c. for extremes. Some superior stock is quoted at 28c. for extremes. A sale is noted of about 1,200 Chicago extremes, current receipts,

(Continued on page 42.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 14.

The fact that the general quality of the cattle that are being received is far below the average at this time of the year is another indication that the truth of a shortage must be realized. This condition, coupled with the fact that the beef market has considerably improved during the last two weeks, is a factor that indicates not only a good market but higher prices during the spring and summer months. This applies particularly to good, well finished steers, as less people are buying corn this year owing to the high price and most of the feeding is being done by those who raise their own corn and had confidence enough in the future market to take a chance of feeding rather than selling it. Prime steers have touched \$12.65 this week, and a prediction as to what the limit will be is not possible. The advance in hogs having gone beyond all expectations, beef steer cattle may do the same. Another feature of uncertainty is a threatened railroad strike. Then again, a still further outlet to European markets is possible by the sailing of American ships. The receipts of cattle the first three days of this week are only a little over 30,000, being not much different from the same period a week ago, which together with conditions as above stated has brought an increase of 25@50c. per cwt. in the market; in fact, buyers insist that the real advance is more than this owing to the fact that the present classes of cattle that are arriving are not killing out as strong a percentage as is usual at this time of the year. Prices are, therefore, higher than has ever been known in the history of the trade. Even feeding cattle are bringing more as killers than a cattle feeder can afford to pay for them to feed, which is not a good indication for a future supply.

It would seem that the high prices of butcher-stuff would encourage the shipment of such cattle in liberal quantities were they in the country to come, as prices show another advance of 15@25c. per cwt. this week, but the receipts continue light and there is no immediate prospect of a run heavy enough to cause any material break. Bad roads in the spring sometimes are the cause of moderate receipts, followed by liberal runs as the roads dry up, but the prospects do not indicate that even this condition will bring enough cattle to cause any serious setback, and even if such should be the case, it would only be temporary, as there appears to be a ready outlet that will continue throughout the spring and early summer. The bull trade started out higher on Monday and upon this basis Tuesday and Wednesday's trading was done, which makes prices about 10@15c. higher. Calf market broke 25c. on Monday, but regained this decline on Tuesday, and Wednesday's market being again higher prices are about 25c. higher than last week's close.

Monday's supply of 53,000 hogs was not a heavy run, considering attractive prices that had been paid at the close of last week, hogs having sold up to \$15.10 per cwt., but prices are so high that buyers balked, and shipping orders not being so strong, the buyers took

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 14.

Cattle receipts at this market are approximately 15,100 of which around 2,500 head were sold on the southern side, which is, all conditions taken into consideration, very satisfactory. The market is on a somewhat higher basis than a week ago and there is a strong demand for all kinds of killing cattle. The poorer grades still predominate in the runs and we are receiving very few strictly choice

cattle. The new top for the season on the better grade was made Tuesday when a bunch of 18 head, averaging 1,442 lbs. brought \$11.60. The bulk of the run in the better classes has been confined to fair to good steers which have been only on feed for a short time. A great many of the feeders in our territory have been scared out of feeding by the high price of feeds and the prime kind are simply not in our territory. There has never been a time in the history of this market when prices have been as high as they are at present on all kinds of killing cattle. Quotations for choice to prime steers are \$11.00@11.75; good to choice steers, of which we are receiving a fairly good supply, are selling from \$10.25@11.00, with the medium kinds from \$8.50@10.00. We are getting a fairly good supply of butcher cattle. Choice to fancy light heifers are selling from \$10.00@11.00; good to choice heifers \$9.00@9.75; medium to good \$8.00@9.00. The bulk of our butcher cattle offerings are composed of the plainer grades, prices, however, reflecting the strong demand at this point for all kinds of supplies. Fancy cows topped at \$10.00, on Tuesday, they averaged 1,060 lbs. The bulk of the offerings of cows, however, sold from \$8.25@9.35. There has been a slight improvement this week in the quality of the calves and yearlings offered for sale. Some calves weighing from 120 to 130 lbs. sold at \$13.00, which is the first time vealers have reached that mark in three weeks. The bulk of the best vealers are selling from \$11.00@12.75, the heavier kinds of plain calves bringing from \$10.00@11.00. There is a continued demand for stock cattle, but the supply is very moderate. Cannery and cutters are finding a ready sale, the market being stronger than a week ago.

Hog receipts for the week amount to 65,000, which fully comes up to the expectations for this season. The market at the present writing is slightly lower than the high time, prices being about 25 to 30c. lower than the high time Monday: top to-day is \$14.85, as against the top of \$15.15 on Monday. Quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.40@14.85; good heavy, \$14.75@14.85; rough, \$13.65@14; lights, \$14.30@14.70; pigs, \$10@13; bulk, \$14.45@14.80.

Sheep receipts amount to 5,100 for the week. The market is on a steady to strong basis compared with a week ago. Buyers are disappointed at the small supply, and a strong demand prevails for lambs and good mutton sheep. The best lamb offerings are bringing around \$14.85, which is 5c. under the highest price paid last week, and the same amount under the highest price ever paid here for fed lambs. Good fat sheep will bring from \$11.50 to \$11.75, or might be good enough to sell even higher than this. Yearlings are quoted from \$12.25 to \$13.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 13.

Cattle sold strong and actively today, top \$12.00; receipts 8,000 head. Hogs averaged 5c. lower, with a stronger feeling at the close, top \$14.90; receipts 13,000. Sheep and lambs sold steady to 10c. lower, wet fleeces favoring sellers a little, top lambs \$14.60; receipts 6,500 head. More choice to prime cattle are coming this week than last; several lots at \$11.50@12 today. There was a long string of sales of good steers at \$10.80@11.15, including steers weighing under 1,000 lbs., and fair to medium steers sold at \$9.50@10.50. Only some second rate pulp steers represented that class today; sold at \$10.65. Top in pulp steers yesterday, when one-half the beef steers were pulp-fed, was \$11.40. Cows sell up to \$10, most cow sales \$7@9, bulls \$7.50@9, heifers up to \$11, veal calves \$11.

Hogs opened 5@10c. lower, but there was a sustained demand, and late sales were not more than 5c. lower, top \$14.90, bulk of sales \$14.50@14.85, lightweights up to \$14.70. Receipts at the markets are slightly heavier

this week, sufficient to stop the big advance brought about last week by a shortage of 100,000 hogs at eleven leading markets of the country. Inability of railroads to furnish all the cars ordered by shippers has the effect of holding the supply down, in addition to the existing shortage. While the advance has been halted by more plentiful supplies, the run is still far from adequate, and the market holds an undercurrent of firmness.

Wet pelts account for part of the reduction in lamb prices today, the top lambs at \$14.60 being from the same feed lots as the \$14.85 lambs of yesterday. The market is weak to 10c. lower. Aged sheep show no weakness, and ewes are quotable up to \$12.25, wethers yesterday at \$12.60. Feeding lambs sold yesterday up to \$14. Receipts are slightly heavier this week, but feed lots in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado are fast emptying, and light runs are scheduled.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., March 13.

The fat cattle market has developed considerable strength of late under the influence of moderate receipts, 24,000 last week, and a gradually increasing demand. Last week's early strength was sustained to the finish and with a further improvement this week values are 30@50c. higher than they were ten days or two weeks ago. Choice beefs sold up to \$11.85 today and really prime beefs would readily bring \$12. Both shippers and local packers are keen after cattle that have any weight and quality, and there is a very strong undertone to the trade. Fair to pretty good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs are selling around \$10.40@11.25 and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are bringing from \$9.25@10.25 and on down. Demand for cows and heifers is very keen and prices the highest they have ever been here. Range of prices is from \$5.50@9.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling around \$8.25@9.25. Veal calves are scarce and firmly held at \$9@11.75 and there is a vigorous demand and a broad outlet for bulls, stags, etc., at \$7@9.50.

Prices for hogs have been breaking for a day or two but the market is still about 25c. higher than it was a week ago. Receipts last week were not at all heavy, 60,000 head, and demand is still vigorous and broad, but some reaction is logical now and then so that a 25c. decline in the past two days is not unexpected. Quality is still pretty good and packers and shippers are still paying a premium for the heavy and butcher hogs, although the range is rather narrow. With 17,500 hogs here today prices took a 10@15c. drop. Tops brought \$14.50 as against \$14.20 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$14.15@14.40 as against \$13.90@14.15 one week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs is decidedly nervous and although there is a healthy demand from all sources buyers are quick to take advantage of any liberal receipts to force values down. Supplies were fairly liberal last week for this time of the year, about 50,000 head, and there has been a rather heavy run so far this week, so that prices for lambs are around a quarter off as compared with a week ago. Aged grades have been scarce and have not suffered very much. Fat lambs, woolled, are quoted at \$13.50@14.50, clipped \$11.50@12.50. Yearlings are bringing \$11.50@13.25, wethers \$10.50@12.50 and ewes \$10@11.85.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 12, 1917.

	Beef	Calves	Lambs	Hogs
New York	1,351	2,138	1,304	5,929
Jersey City	3,274	2,951	7,222	18,584
Central Union	2,806	1,117	9,731	...
Totals	7,431	6,206	18,157	21,513
Totals last week	8,874	7,716	16,055	25,371

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Dover, Del.—The Producers' Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Augusta, Maine—The Booth Fisheries Sardine Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Welden, N. C.—J. W. Hines, Sr., J. W. Hines, Jr., and C. E. Carter have incorporated the Weldon Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Bethesda, Md.—Lewis Keiser, Cyrus Keiser, Alfred Wilson, William T. Owen and others have incorporated the Bethesda Laundry & Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Toledo, Ohio—The Toledo Fish Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Lena Kelting, Arthur C. Kelting, Albert Kelting, Alma Mills and Roy E. Mills.

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association, to conduct a general manufacturing business and to deal in milk, butter, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Middleport, N. Y.—The Jackson, Graham Bone Company, Inc., to conduct a farming, produce, ice, storage business, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$37,000 by W. J. Jackson and R. G. Sheldon of Middleport and G. K. Graham, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

New York, N. Y.—C. C. Hamilton & Company, Inc., to conduct a cold storage business, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: Colson E. Hamilton, 1288 Bergen Street, and F. P. Wieseburn, 950 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Louis Buhle, 1235 Jamaica avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Marksville, La.—It is reported that an ice plant will be installed by the Marksville Electric Light & Ice Company.

Sedalia, Mo.—An addition to cost \$150,000 will be built to the cold storage plant of Swift & Company at Sedalia.

Crocker, Mo.—The capital stock of the Crystal Ice & Bottling Company has been increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Mullens, W. Va.—The building of an ice factory is contemplated by the Princeton Power Company, of Princeton, W. Va.

Laurel, Miss.—The organization of a company for the purpose of establishing a creamery is being considered by J. G. Repsher.

Strasburg, Va.—An ice and cold storage plant will be built by the C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Company, of Winchester, Va.

St. Louis, Mo.—The erection of an ice plant and cold storage house at St. Louis, is being considered by the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company.

Falmouth, Ky.—Contract has been let by the Home Ice Company, for the erection of an ice plant of brick and concrete construction which will cost \$5,000.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The Farmers & Merchants Co-operative Creamery Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by O. F. Schlee and others, has leased a building and will install creamery equipment.

Luray, Va.—The capital stock of the Luray Ice Company has been increased to \$50,000

and a six story cold storage warehouse of concrete construction, will be erected. Capacity, 70,000 barrels. Ice cream and dairy plant will also be erected.

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

February 1, 1917, amounted to 328,846,538 pounds. The reports of 312 firms show stocks of 333,896,194 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 350,749,846 pounds on March 1, 1916, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. The reports of 365 firms show that the stocks increased 6.1 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 283 firms show stocks increased 16.1 per cent. in February, 1916.

The total stocks of lard reported by 369 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 80,585,003 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 372 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 90,073,593 pounds. The reports of 289 firms show stocks of 76,389,599 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 111,897,182 pounds on March 1, 1916, a decrease of 31.7 per cent. The reports of 343 firms show that the stocks decreased 11.2 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 263 firms show stocks increased 18.5 per cent. in February, 1916.

The total stocks of frozen lamb and mutton reported by 127 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 4,992,035 pounds, while the total

stocks reported by 122 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 6,116,835 pounds. The reports of 101 firms show stocks of 4,007,465 pounds on March 1, 1917, as compared with 5,812,144 pounds on March 1, 1916, a decrease of 31.1 per cent. The reports of 112 firms show that the stocks decreased 20.9 per cent. in February, 1917, while the reports of 86 firms show stocks decreased 5.3 per cent. in February, 1916.

EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture on March 1 from 301 cold storages show that their rooms contained 5,381 cases of eggs, while on February 1, 302 storages reported 148,943 cases. The 233 storages that reported holdings on March 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 4,759 cases as compared with 34,761 cases last year, a decrease of 30,002 cases or 86.3 per cent. The reports show that during February the February 1 holdings decreased 97.2 per cent., while the last report showed that during January the January 1 holdings decreased 83.7 per cent. Last year the decrease during February was 91.9 per cent., and during January 66.7 per cent. As a number of firms have not responded to inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.



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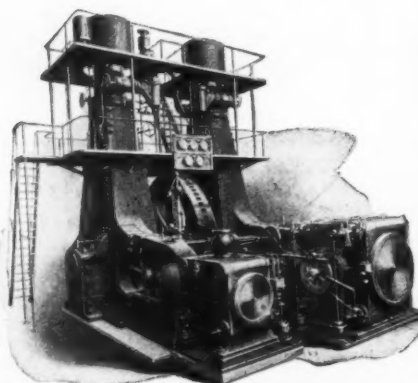
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PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.; Penna. Brewers Supply Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co.; Edwin E. Knowles.
RICHMOND: Bowman Transfer & Stge. Whse. Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Rochester Carting Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.; McPheeters Whse. Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.; Haslett Warehouse Co.
SAVANNAH: Atlantic Lubricants Co.; Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; F. W. Babcock.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

LARGEST COOLER IN THE WORLD.

(From The Armour Magazine.)

Armour and Company have just completed and put into use at Chicago a new building which boasts of all the modern, sanitary and convenient ideas yet conceived by the human brain. It is believed that even the demands of at least ten years have been anticipated, and a standard of refrigeration set which will hold its own for that period of time or longer.

From the foundation to the roof there is not a piece of wood or inflammable material in the entire building. It has four stories above ground for cooling and stocking fresh meats, and a basement specially built for curing hides.

The term "fireproof" has been so abused that it will convey a better idea of the safety of this building to say that it contains no inflammable material and therefore cannot burn. Built of steel and reinforced with concrete—there's nothing to burn. The entire structure is skeleton steel, fireproofed with concrete; and the enclosing walls are brick curtain walls supported on the steel structure. The floors are 15 inches thick, including cork insulation. The building is therefore vermin proof.

The hide cellar is in fact an English basement, as at least 5 feet of it is above ground.

The first floor of this new building is on a level with the floor of the wholesale market, which is above the ground and has a loading dock, a convenient height for loading the city orders into wagons and trucks for delivery.

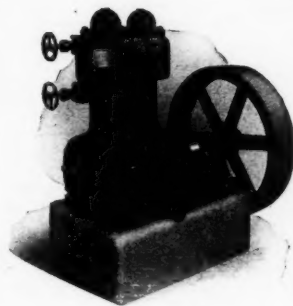
The entire first floor of this new building is a single unit refrigerator. It is 150 feet square and from the floor to the under side of the brine deck is 15 feet, and the brine deck above is approximately 6 feet in the clear.

This room has a capacity, without crowding, of 1,600 beef carcasses, or about 5,000 calves, and is the largest single unit cooler in the world. Nothing but beef and veal are kept in this room.

There are fifty-four overhead rails in this room, running the full length of the building; but at intervals of 36 feet there are cross-over switches to the center track or working rail which is used only for moving carcasses—nothing is allowed to remain on this rail—which permits the removal of any carcass from any part of the rail without lifting.

All switches are provided with a simple safety device, which removes the possibility of the carcass dropping on the floor through an open switch. This is a piece of steel about three inches in length, loosely fastened in

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

A Modern Sanitary Plant equipped with MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION is a good advertisement—attracting new patrons and broadening your field. The results from this feature alone have, in many instances, justified the investment.

We can be of real service to you in suggesting refrigerating Equipment that will meet your requirements most efficiently and economically.

Write us for information and prices.

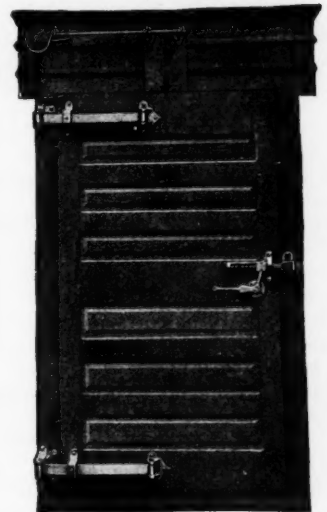
York Manufacturing Co.

Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively

YORK, PA.

DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezers



Have you ever examined our "JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

the middle with a bolt to the end of the rail, rounded off on one end so that the switch coming down will automatically ease it out of the way, and weighted on the other end so that when the switch is thrown open it will assume an upright position and thus make a guard on the end of the rail. By reason of its working automatically it is "fool-proof."

this building by the newer and better brine-spray system. The brine is carried from the brine-cooling tanks in a single pipe and is sprayed on the spray deck, which action continually washes and purifies the air as well as supplies refrigeration. The brine takes up the heat from the air, then flows back through another pipe to be again chilled in the cooling tanks and made ready for its next trip to the

custom that no meats shall leave the cooler under forty-eight hours after slaughter.

The roof of this building is utilized for cattle pens leading directly to the killing floor. The entire roof is taken up in this way and subdivided into a number of pens with 6-foot fences, provided with watering troughs and all necessary equipment to keep the pens sanitary and clean.



ARMOUR WHOLESALE MARKET COOLER IN CHICAGO.
These clean white walls arrest the attention of even a novice.

This clever innovation was originated and inaugurated by Armour and Company first as a means of preventing a possible accident to employees by a carcass and the beef trolley dropping through an open switch, and also as a sanitary protection for the meat.

The pillars and walls of this beef cooler are covered with white glazed sanitary tile all the way from the floor to the ceiling. The tile lining starts at the floor with a sanitary cove and the corners are all rounded off so that the walls are easily cleaned, and they are kept immaculate.

The thermometers are set in recesses left in the tile work on the columns to protect them and avoid projections.

These clean white walls arrest the attention of even a novice, for he cannot but realize that here is the most modern and effective sanitation applied in a practical way to one of the most important foods of man—he knows that care and attention must be constantly given fresh meats from the time the cattle are stunned by the "knocker" until they reach the tables of the consumers.

The aisles between the beef rails are 3 feet wide. Passage is thus made easy and any carcass on the rails can be seen on all sides.

The illumination is a feature which has been carefully studied, with the result that by using 20-watt Tungsten electric lights with strong reflectors at intervals of 8 feet centers in both directions on the ceiling, direct light, no shadows are thrown on the carcasses. They can be seen to the same advantage as if in the open sunlight. The ceilings are all white.

The old-style refrigeration with its innumerable pipes running back and forth on the pipe decks overhead has been displaced in

cooler. This system is more easily controlled than the old system.

Not only is the temperature under perfect control, but the humidity as well. The humidity is held more even so that there is no condensation on the ceiling and walls. The spray system shows the bloom of the cattle to better advantage.

While the temperature under this system could be reduced so that the meat would be cooled in less time, there is a packing house

CATCH THE FLY EARLY.

It is commonly supposed that the house fly begins laying eggs as soon as she emerges from her filthy breeding place. If this were true, a fly swatting campaign could not accomplish the desired results, because young larvae would be continually feeding, growing and maturing in the breeding media of their ancestors who had been swatted after their eggs were laid.

There is, however, a certain lapse of time between the emergence of the adult fly and the laying of eggs. This period in which the eggs are being formed is called the "preoviposition" period. It is the most important time in the swatting campaign, for if the adult flies are killed or trapped before they lay eggs, all chances of increase from their offspring are averted.

This period of immaturity is quite short, and consequently the time for killing or trapping the egg-filled mother flies is limited. Concerted efforts in any community can, however, rid that community of flies and disease resulting from flies.

Fly traps must be used constantly in all places where there are the greatest number of flies. Baiting the traps with over-ripe fruit, decaying meat or putrefying fish will instantly attract myriads of germ-laden flies. If the traps are used from early spring to late fall, all flies—both egg-filled mother flies and those that may have laid their eggs—will be caught. This will prevent not only annoyance by flies, but will control typhoid fever and intestinal diseases. Destroy the cause and you immediately remove the effect. Early work, before flies become numerous, is effective.



ARMOUR WHOLESALE MARKET COOLER IN CHICAGO.
Fifty-four overhead rails run the full length of the building.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

"BOSS" HOG DEHAIRERS.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of the "Boss" Grate and U Dehairers, are mailing circulars with illustration and description of these machines to the packers in the United States and Canada. In this circular they call attention to the wonderful work that is done by these machines, which they build for the smallest and the largest packers. How well users are satisfied with these machines is shown by the following recommendation received by the manufacturers:

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 22, 1917.
The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Inclosed please find check for balance due on the "Boss" Grate Hog Dehairer.

We are well pleased with the dehairer; it is doing wonderful work. It is doing all that you recommended. Must say it certainly is the machine we needed, and will gladly recommend it to any prospective buyer.

Yours truly,

FRANK J. KUHN.

THE LOOKS OF A MOTOR TRUCK.

"In its direct relations with the public there is no single feature of a business that is more important than the appearance of its delivery or haulage equipment," says I. L. Kohn of the Crown Motors Corporation, Metropolitan distributors of the Kissel-Kar. "The American people lay great stress upon 'front.' He who stands the best chance of connecting with a good job is he with a 'front.' She who draws the matrimonial prize is she with the 'front.' Political success, professional standing, and social prestige, are largely dependent upon 'front.'"

"Recognition of this fact is what induces the wise merchant to build good-looking show windows to display his wares and buy high-grade, smart-appearing trucks to deliver them.

"The truck is more important than the windows, for it is a constantly moving advertisement of the business it represents. Thousands who may never get near the store, see the truck and mentally classify its owner. If it is smart, trim and sturdy, it immediately conveys the impression of an up-to-date house. If, on the other hand, it carries the stamp of the automobile bargain counter, its owners are judged accordingly."

SALES OF PACKARD MOTOR TRUCKS.

More than \$4,000,000 worth of Packard motor trucks were sold to business men of the United States and Canada in January and February. Almost every line of business, large and small, is represented among the buyers. Nearly all these trucks were sold into the domestic industries of peace. A very few orders from the United States Army are included in the total, but none from foreign military establishments.

"The prosperous condition of the nation's business probably cannot be indicated more effectively than by this record sale of motor trucks," said R. E. Chamberlain, manager of the truck sales department of the Packard company. "I think the volume of truck sales is almost as faithful a barometer of general business as is the price of steel. For

trucks are used to transport goods, and when more trucks are bought it means more goods are moving.

Fleets of as many as 25 trucks on one order were sold to big buyers. Among the nationally known names listed among Packard buyers in January and February are the Standard Oil Company, Shell Oil Company, Pierce Oil Corporation, Swift and Company, Armour & Company, Morris & Company, American Express, Endicott, Johnson & Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, American Can Company, Libby, McNeil & Libby, Crane & Company, Schlitz Brewing Company, the National Tube Company and Arbuckle Bros.

HOW ANIMAL CASINGS ARE MADE.

(Continued from page 17.)

Beef round guts are the small intestines of cattle. They are put up in sets of 100 feet, each set the entire small intestines of one animal.

Domestic and export beef round guts are packed separately; the former contains a few warts or nodules, while the exports are absolutely free from warts. Round guts are used principally for bologna, also Knoblauch, Italian pork, metwurst and Holstein.

After the rounds have been pulled the bung is taken out, de-fatted by hand, turned and scraped. It is then inflated with air and graded according to size, tied into bundles, put in coarse salt, packed into tierces and kept in cold storage.

Beef bungs are the large intestines of cattle and run 3 to 6 inches in diameter and 4 to 6 feet long. They are used for containers of New England cooked ham, veal ham bologna, boneless ham, pigs' feet jelly, pressed ham, capa cola, tongue, kappa, Berlin and blood sausages, also Lackschinken.

Beef middle guts, after they are flushed with water, de-fatted by hand, and put through the de-sliming machines, are inflated and graded according to size. They are then deflated, tied into bundles, put in coarse salt, packed in tierces and kept in cold storage.

Beef middle casings, sometimes called "straights" or "long casings," are the longest intestine of cattle. Each set contains the entire middle gut from three or four cattle and is 57 feet in length. It is used for Columbia bologna, Swedish summer, farmer and German salami sausages.

Beef bung gut skins, the inner skins of beef bungs, are pulled by hand. They are used for goldbeater's skins, bottle caps, court plaster, balloons and airships.

Other Kinds of Beef Casings.

Beef weasands, the feeding tube of cattle, run from two to more than three inches in width and from 14 to 28 inches in length. Used for bologna sausage and as snuff containers.

Beef bladders are put up in dried form in three different sizes: Large, 12 inches, or more, wide; medium, 10 to 11½ inches wide; small, 8 to 10 inches wide. Large and medium beef bladders are used mostly in Holland as cheese containers, and by putty manu-

facturers as putty containers. Small beef bladders are used for minced ham and Mortadella sausage.

Calf rennets, especially those from milk-fed calves, are utilized quite extensively by cheese manufacturers. These goods are used also in the manufacture of extract of rennet.

Sheep Casings.

Sheep casings are the small intestines of sheep and are prepared in the same manner as hog casings. They are used for frankfurters, wieners, veal, pork, Windsor and Devonshire Farm sausages.

Sheep casings that are too narrow for sausage containers are utilized in the manufacture of musical and tennis strings, surgical ligature, clock and loom cord, and drum snares.

SWIFT SUES SEVERAL ROADS.

Swift & Company has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel a refund to them of \$4,221.71 on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie and West Shore railroads. The complaint is that the petitioners have been accustomed to shipping chilled and frozen fresh meats to New York for foreign shipments, and that they have been required to unload their goods from the cars and deliver it to the slings of the vessels at their own expense.

On the other hand, it is alleged that the respondent carriers had drawn up and published to the Interstate Commerce Commission a declaration to the effect that it would be their custom to make to consignors and consignees an allowance of 12 cents per ton, in carload lots, subject to a minimum of \$2 per car, except fresh meat in bulk.

It is alleged that the carriers have never carried out this expressed programme, and they therefore pray for reparation as follows from the various carriers: Erie, \$3,126.73; New York Central, \$468.98; Lehigh Valley, \$464; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, \$102; Pennsylvania, \$46; Baltimore & Ohio, \$14.

BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture on March 1 from 286 cold storages show that their rooms contained 15,542,532 pounds of creamery butter, while on February 1, 299 storages reported 30,454,200 pounds. The 215 storages that reported holdings on March 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 14,582,975 pounds as compared with 15,032,769 pounds last year, a decrease of 449,794 pounds or 3 per cent. The reports show that during February the February 1 holdings decreased 48.1 per cent., while the last report showed that during January the January 1 holdings decreased 34.5 per cent. Last year the decrease during February was 50.4 per cent., and in January 36.5 per cent. As a number of firms have not responded to inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.

Watch page 48 for opportunities.

Chicago Section

La Follette et al.—but why waste ink and paper?

Having turned the other cheek, we think a good swift kick might help us some.

The sooner these crisis bugaboos are filed away in the archives of oblivion the better.

Lots of opportunity to make money in the wheat pit, if you can guess right. Thassall.

There are all kinds of undesirable isms, but did rheumatism ever take a fall out of you?

Sheep manure has gone up in price, due to the high price of raw material, so it is said.

Takes some time for old Dollar Bill to come along, but he leaves in an all-fired hurry!

No one seems to be very sorry for the Unspeakable Turk, and it's a cinch he shows no mercy.

If we should go into war with Japan the main guy to thank will be our friend Bill. Most real Americans are intelligent enough to do their own thinking.

Funny where that song writer got that "Ireland Must be Heaven" stuff, when speakers are coming over here telling us it's particular hell over there!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 10, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.80 cents per pound.

Seventeenth of Ireland today, so put on your shamrock, and if you cannot procure that, get some watercress. Nobody is going to argue with you as to whether it is or is not shamrock!

Evidently some of our legislators are not averse to raising the high cost of living a few by tacking the cost of government inspection of animals and food products onto the packer. The consumer gets it, every time.

R. W. Barnes, for sixteen years sales manager for the Morton-Gregson Company, has resigned and entered the brokerage business

in provisions and lard. Mr. Barnes is a product of the old Chicago Packing Company, which turned out some stars.

Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, contrary to general public opinion, was pronounced last Monday by the Chicago Baptist ministers in meeting at the Masonic Temple as the most generous man of Scotland. And a meenister wadna lee—hardly!

Nearly time Washington got over that "astounded" stuff. As to being astounded, there is nothing to be even mildly surprised at. Natural inclination and desperation coupled makes for durned nearly anything, irrespective of Queensberry, Hoyle or any other old rules.

Remember the old-time touching pome ament the pig? Sort of a prophecy. "When the pigs begin to fly, won't the pork be high. They sure would be the funniest birds that ever flew in the sky. But we see no reason why they shouldn't have a try. Astounding things will come to pass, when the pigs begin to fly." And they're flying high right now!

Jack Lait, writing in the Chicago Herald on Tuesday, said he learned all about telephoning from the department heads of the Chicago Telephone Company on Monday; that is, all they considered he should know, etc. Jack fails to explain, however, why a man should risk his soul's salvation because he is given the wrong number eight times out of nine, and the busy signal (no matter if the concern wanted had a switchboard as big as the side of a box car) nine times out of eight!

The Davidson Commission Company has secured, as manager of its packinghouse fertilizer (including potash materials) department Guy Fridley, for several years sales manager for the Chicago Feed & Fertilizer Company, manufacturers of commercial fertilizers, animal foods, etc. Mr. Fridley is well and favorably known in the trade and understands his business thoroughly. The Davidson Commission Company now has six crack traders, each in his own particular line, including old "Ace High."

W. G. Press & Company write to The National Provisioner concerning the provision

situation as follows: "The future provision market has a weak undertone. While the present prices for hogs encourage the belief that provisions should sell higher, the futures do not follow any set rule, as has often been shown by hogs selling for a long period considerably over the prices of product, and as this is the period of year when a good break can be expected, we would be conservative in the buying side of pork, lard and ribs, at least until there is a more settled condition. May pork yesterday broke from \$32.50 to \$31.75, and July pork from \$32.05 to \$31.30 without much effort, showing what can happen when prices are the highest in the history of the trade. This break is even more noticeable when you consider that hogs are selling at a price higher than will permit the making of pork and show a profit. Lard in Liverpool today is 6 shillings and 6 pence lower for May. We do not consider this bullish. We think conservatism is the best course to pursue for the present, at least in the future provision market, as a railroad strike is threatened and the situation is so unsettled."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cable transfers	4.76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demand sterling	4.75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Commercial, sight	5.85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' Cables	5.84
Bankers' checks	5.85
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' cables	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40
Commercial, 60 days.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' sight	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copenhagen—	
Checks	29.05

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2314-5.

References:
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Kashans, Associate Engr.
PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Paccarco

DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, U. S. Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

Double Refined **NITRATE OF SODA**

Guaranteed to pass B. A. I.
Requirements

San Francisco Salt Refinery
San Francisco, Cal.

and
Stauffer Chemical Co.
Chauncey, New York
Members of American Meat Packers Assn.

The National Supply & Equipment Co.
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
Agents

COLOMBIA PACKINGHOUSE DOCK.

The government of Colombia has made a contract for the construction of a packing-house dock in the Gulf of Morrosquillo to be used exclusively in connection with the meat industry on the Atlantic coast of Colombia. This contract, made with Evaristo Rivas Groot, is not an exclusive one, for the government reserves the right to make similar contracts with other parties. The contractor

agrees to construct the dock at his own expense, beginning the work within one year and completing it two years later, when he

must submit his schedule of dock charges to the government for approval. The contract is transferable, with all its obligations.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

268 Market St.,
SAN FRANCISCO

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 5.....	14,525	1,248	43,695	11,275
Tuesday, March 6.....	4,186	3,977	13,815	13,054
Wednesday, March 7.....	12,513	2,080	30,834	13,061
Thursday, March 8.....	4,784	2,044	28,054	13,657
Friday, March 9.....	2,085	619	19,222	10,459
Saturday, March 10.....	572	90	10,786	2,662

Total last week.....	38,605	10,058	146,406	64,168
Previous week.....	45,659	11,467	166,196	59,928
Cor. week, 1916.....	42,069	11,376	153,096	69,337
Cor. week, 1915.....	43,470	9,214	149,175	61,115

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 5.....	3,305	58	8,429
Tuesday, March 6.....	1,332	1	6,306
Wednesday, March 7.....	4,012	1	6,147
Thursday, March 8.....	2,283	104	5,374
Friday, March 9.....	1,114	...	5,946
Saturday, March 10.....	230	72	2,237

Total last week.....	12,276	236	34,439
Previous week.....	12,225	256	43,450
Cor. week, 1916.....	10,177	308	41,755
Cor. week, 1915.....	1,519	11	6,085

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 10, 1917.....	559,556	2,117,910	689,623
Same period, 1916.....	483,462	2,420,137	740,873

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 10, 1917.....	467,000
Previous week.....	556,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	512,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	548,000
Total year to date.....	6,845,000
Same period, 1916.....	7,704,000
Same period, 1915.....	6,656,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 10, 1917.....	136,390	401,000	151,900
Previous week.....	150,200	491,700	157,800
Same period, 1916.....	143,300	446,200	210,000
Same period, 1915.....	145,000	433,300	208,400

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to March 10, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	1,704,000	1,469,000
Hogs.....	5,895,000	6,601,000
Sheep.....	1,991,000	2,063,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1917.	1916.
Week ending March 10, 1917:		
Armour & Co.....	25,500	
Swift & Co.....	13,100	
Wilson & Co.....	6,800	
Morris & Co.....	6,100	
Hammond & Co.....	5,800	
Western Packing Co.....	7,800	
Anglo-American.....	3,200	
Independent Packing Co.....	4,500	
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,500	
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000	
Brennan Packing Co.....	3,800	
Miller & Hart.....	3,300	
Others.....	17,600	
Totals.....	106,000	
Total last week.....	122,100	
Total corresponding week, 1916.....	114,200	
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	154,500	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$10.75	\$14.65	\$11.40	\$14.50
Previous week.....	10.55	13.35	11.50	14.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.70	9.50	8.20	11.15
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.80	6.50	7.60	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.70	5.95	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	8.78	6.55	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.20	6.89	5.10	7.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	6.93	4.75	6.15

*Record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$11.00@12.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	10.50@11.65
Fair to good steers.....	9.00@10.00
Stockers and feeders.....	7.50@9.00
Fair to good cows.....	6.00@8.25
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.00
Canners.....	4.50@5.25
Cutters.....	5.00@6.00

Bologna bulls.....	6.75@7.75
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@10.50
Good to prime calves.....	12.50@13.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$14.55@14.90
Fair to fancy light.....	14.50@14.75
Medium wt. butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	14.60@14.95
Prime heavy wt. butchers, 250-400 lbs.....	14.70@15.10
Choice heavy packing.....	14.40@14.70
Rough heavy packing.....	14.25@14.60
Pigs, fair to good.....	11.00@13.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	11.00@15.00

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$11.90@13.75
Fair to choice ewes.....	9.00@12.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	11.00@12.50
Western lambs.....	13.75@14.85
Feeding lambs.....	13.50@14.50
Native lambs.....	13.00@14.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$33.50	\$33.50	\$33.32	\$33.32
July.....	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.67

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	18.87	19.25	18.87	18.97
July.....	18.97	19.20	18.92	18.92

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.45	17.70	17.45	17.55
July.....	17.67	17.67	17.60	17.60

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	33.10	33.30	33.00	33.10
July.....	32.00	32.60	32.45	32.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	18.87	18.97	18.80	18.97
July.....	18.87	18.97	18.77	18.97

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.32	17.52	17.40	17.50
July.....	17.55	17.60	17.47	17.55

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	32.00	32.50	31.75	32.25
July.....	31.30	32.05	31.30	31.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	18.77	18.87	18.77	18.80
July.....	18.75	18.85	18.75	18.80

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.40	17.45	17.35	17.37
July.....	17.50	17.52	17.45	17.47

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	32.00	32.25	31.80	32.10
July.....	31.50	31.70	31.30	31.40

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	18.67	18.72	18.55	18.70
July.....	18.67	18.72	18.57	18.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.22	17.30	17.05	17.12
July.....	17.32	17.35	17.17	17.20

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	31.90	32.85	31.90	32.85
July.....	31.30	32.12	31.30	32.12

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	18.80	19.07	18.80	19.00
July.....	18.72	19.05	18.72	18.97

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.17	17.47	17.17	17.47
July.....	17.27	17.57	17.27	17.55

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	32.85	32.95	32.82	32.95
July.....	32.25	32.50	32.05	32.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.00	19.05	18.92	19.02
July.....	18.97	19.00	18.90	19.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.45	17.45	17.32	17.45
July.....	17.55	17.55	17.42	17.52

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Ribs.....	14	@14
Corned Flanks.....	18	@25
Round Steaks.....	18	@18
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	28	@30
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	22	@26
Legs, fancy.....	28	@30
Stew.....	16	@18
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	22	@24
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	22	@28
Chops, French, each.....	25	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	18	@22
Stew.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	22	@25
Pork Chops.....	25	@27
Pork Shoulders.....	20	@20
Pork Tenderloins.....	38	@38
Pork Butts.....	21	@21
Spare Ribs.....	18	@18
Hocks.....	14	@14
Pigs' Heads.....	10	@10
Leaf Lard.....	22	@22

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	14	@18
Legs.....	22	@25
Breasts.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	25	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	12	@12
Tallow.....	5	@5
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	35	@35
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	75	@75
Kips.....	25	@25

STERNE & SON CO.

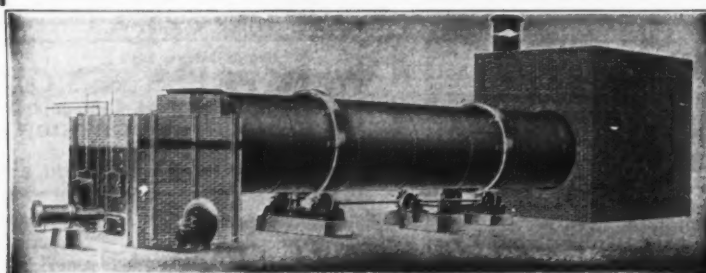
Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
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Watch Page 48 for

Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	15 @16
Good native steers	14 @15
Native steers, medium	13 @14
Heifers, good	13 @14
Cows	11 @13
Hind Quarters, choice	18 @18
Fore Quarters, choice	13 @13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21 @35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	22 @32
Steer Loins, No. 1	27 @27
Steer Loins, No. 2	21 @21
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	35 @35
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	13 1/2 @26 1/2
Cow Loins	13 1/2 @16 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	15 @20
Cow Short Loins	15 @20
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	16 @19
Striplin Butts, No. 3	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1	18 @18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	17 @17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	12 1/2 @13
Cow Ribs, No. 3	13 @14 1/2
Rolls	14 @14
Steer Round, No. 1	14 @14 1/2
Steer Round, No. 2	13 @13 1/2
Cow Round	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Flank Steak	16 @16
Rump Butts	16 @16
Steer Chunks, No. 1	13 @13
Steer Chunks, No. 2	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Cow Chunks	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Boneless Chunks	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Steer Plates	12 @12
Medium Plates	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	14 @14
Briskets, No. 2	13 @13
Shoulder Cloves	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Fore Shanks	8 @8
Hind Shanks	6 @6
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @12
Trimnings	12 1/2 @13

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	9 @10
Hearts	9 1/2 @10 1/2
Tongues	17 @17
Sweetbreads	25 @25
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @12
Fresh Tripe, plain	8 @8
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Livers	8 1/2 @11
Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @7 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2 @14 1/2
Light Carcass	17 @18
Good Carcass	18 1/2 @19 1/2
Good Saddle	17 1/2 @19
Medium Racks	13 @13
Good Racks	16 @16 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @10
Sweetbreads	4 @60
Calf Livers	24 @27
Heads, each	30 @30

Lambs.

Good Cawl Lambs	18 @18
Round Dressed Lambs	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Saddles, Cawl	20 @20
R. D. Lamb Fores	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Cawl Lamb Fores	17 @17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	15 @15

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	17 @17
Good Sheep	18 @18
Medium Saddles	18 @18
Good Saddles	20 @20
Good Fores	16 @16
Medium Racks	15 @15
Mutton Legs	20 @20
Mutton Loins	15 @15
Mutton Stew	13 @13
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @9

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	17 @17
Pork Loin	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Leaf Lard	21 @21
Tenderloins	35 @35
Spare Ribs	15 @15
Butts	20 @20
Hocks	13 @13
Trimnings	16 @16
Extra Lean Trimnings	20 @20
Tails	11 @11
Snouts	10 @10
Pigs' Feet	7 @7
Pigs' Heads	11 @11
Blade Bones	9 @9
Blade Meat	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Cheek Meat	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	6 1/2 @8
Neck Bones	7 @7
Skinned Shoulders	19 @19
Pork Hearts	11 @11
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	19 @19
Pork Tongues	19 @19
Slip Bones	9 @9
Tail Bones	8 @8
Brains	7 1/2 @8
Backfat	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Hams	22 @22
Calas	17 @17

BELLIES

Bellies	23 @23
Shoulders	19 @19

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Choice Bologna	15 @15
Frankfurters	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Tongue and blood	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Minced Sausage	17 1/2 @17 1/2
New England Sausage	23 @23
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	19 @19
Special Compressed Sausage	19 @19
Berliner Sausage	27 1/2 @27 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Polish Sausage	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Garlic Sausage	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	18 @18
Pork Sausage, short link	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	33 1/2 @33 1/2
Luncheon Roll	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	18 @18
Jellied Roll	19 @19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	29 1/2 @29 1/2
German Salami	32 1/2 @32 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	24 1/2 @24 1/2
Holsteiner	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Mettwurst	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Farmer	32 1/2 @32 1/2
Cervelat, new	19 @19

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95 @1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @2.55
Pork, link, kits	2.40 @2.40
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.05 @3.05
Polish sausage, kits	2.40 @2.40
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.05 @3.05
Frankfurts, kits	2.30 @2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @3.10
Blood sausage, kits	1.95 @1.95
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @2.55
Liver sausage, kits	1.95 @1.95
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @2.55
Head cheese, kits	1.95 @1.95
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @2.55

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	13.50 @13.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00 @16.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.55 @18.55
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00 @22.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	— @—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	2.15 @2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15 @4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50 @14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50 @41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.85 @2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70 @5.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	10.75 @10.75
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	20.00 @20.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	29.00 @29.00
Plate Beef	28.00 @28.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @—
Mess Beef	— @—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @—
Rump Butts	25.50 @25.50
Mess Pork	37.00 @37.00
Clear Fat Backs	39.50 @39.50
Family Back Pork	39.00 @39.00
Bean Pork	34.00 @34.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., test	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Pure lard	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Lard, substitute, test	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Lard compounds	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	1.07 @1.07
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces	— @—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	16 @24
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	17 @25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	16 1/2 @24 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	13 @16

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4c. less.)	— @—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	16 @16
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	16 1/2 @16 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	16 1/2 @16 1/2
Extra Short Clears	19 @19
Extra Short Ribs	19 @19
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Butts	9 @9
Bacon meats, 1 1/2c. more	— @—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	24 @24
Skinned Hams	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @18 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	21 @21
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	19 @19
Dried Beef Sets	32 @32

Dried Beef Insides	34 @34
Dried Beef Knuckles	31 @31
Dried Beef Outsides	30 1/2 @30 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	35 1/2 @35 1/2
Skinned Balled Hams	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Boiled Calas	35 @35
Cooked Loin Rolls	24 1/2 @24 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	— @—

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @14
Beef exports, round	20 @20
Beef middles, per set	40 @40
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @15
Beef wassands	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	60 @60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80 @80
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @70
Hog middles, per set	18 @18
Hog bungs, export	16 @16
Hog bungs, large	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	6 @6
Hog bungs, narrow	8 @8
Hog stomachs, per piece	8 @8
Imported wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium sheep casings	— @—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	4.20 @4.30
Hoof meal, per unit	3.95 @4.00
Concentrated, tankage, ground	3.80 @3.85
Ground tankage, 11%	4.20 @4.25
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.10 @4.15
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	3.80 @3.85
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	29.00 @30.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00 @29.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.50 @24.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	100.00 @175.00
Horns, black, per ton	40.00 @45.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @45.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00 @50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., avg., per ton	65.00 @70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	110.00 @120.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	18.75 @18.75
Prime steam, loose	18.32 1/2 @18.32 1/2
Leaf	18.25 @18.25
Compound	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Neutral lard	20 1/2 @21

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	14 1/2 @15
Tallow	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Grease, yellow	11 1/2 @12
Grease, A white	12 1/2 @13

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	20 @20 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	19 @20
Oleo stock	17 1/2 @18
Linseed, bbls.	— @—
Corn oil, loose	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Soya bean oil, sellers tank, f. o. b. Coast	10 @10 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Prime Country	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Packers' Prime	12 1/2 @13
Packers' No. 1	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Packers' No. 2	10 1/2 @11 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	12 1/2 @12 1/2
White, "A"	12 @12 1/2
White, "B"	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Bone, naphtia extracted	7 1/2 @8 1/2
Crackling	11 1/2 @11 1/2
House	10 1/2 @11
Yellow	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Brown	10 @10 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	34 @35
Glycerine, dynamite	38 @39
Glycerine, crude soap	42 @43
Glycerine, candle	— @—

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	91 @91 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	89 @90
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	5 1/2 @5 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	3 1/2 @4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.20 @1.25
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.45 @1.45
Red oak lard tierces	1.75 @1.80
White oak lard tierces	1.90 @1.95
White oak Cuban tierces, galv. iron hoops	2.75 @2.75

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	31 @35
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @15
Borax	6 1/2 @7 1/2
Sugar—	— @—
White, clarified	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Plantation, granulated	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Yellow, clarified	7 1/2 @7 1/2

F. O. B. Chicago.

Salt—	— @—
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.70 @2.70
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.60 @2.60
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	— @—
English packing, car lots, per sack	— @—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	— @—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	— @—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	6.20 @6.20
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	6.70 @6.70

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

How High Meat Prices Have Educated the Retailer

By a Veteran Butcher.

The retailer of today is a far better business man than the retailer of a decade ago. He has learned many things that he never dreamed necessary ten years ago. The reason is the high cost of merchandise of every description, particularly meats.

Among the many other things he has learned is to buy carefully. When meats were cheap it was the shop-keeper's habit to buy enough on Wednesday or Thursday to carry him almost into the middle of the following week. The result was that on Monday morning he was forced to trim, and during the warm weather the most amazing amount of meat was thrown away.

In fact, it was necessary to trim almost every piece of meat in the house. And if it was a busy shop where much stock was carried over, 30 to 40 pounds is a most conservative estimate of meats that were literally thrown away. The high prices of meats today have stopped this to a very great extent.

But even now some butchers are still shortsighted enough to buy more than they really need. Shortsighted is just a polite word for laziness, because they don't like the idea of going to market every day. In the winter time it's too cold; in the summer time it's too warm; in the spring time their social engagements are so numerous that they haven't the time.

It's like the Frenchman who, when asked by his American friend to have a drink, called for a little contradiction. "What's that?" he was asked. He replied that "ze American" drank whisky in the cold weather to make him warm, and in the warm weather to cool him off. He put in sugar to make it sweet, and lemon to make it sour. He says, "Here's to you," and he drinks it himself. And surely that is contradiction!

And that's the way of the lazy shopkeeper. He wants to buy enough for three or four days, to save himself the trouble of going to market every day, which he should do. He may not like the idea of buying from hand to mouth, but there is no doubt about its being the right way, because then his meat is all fresh, which means no loss for trimming, satisfaction to his customers, and more cash on hand.

It doesn't require much trimming to weigh three or four or five pounds, and with beef at 14 to 15 cents, hinds and ribs 17 to 18 cents, lambs at 20 cents, and everything else in proportion, it doesn't take very much waste to make a dollar's worth. That goes under the counter, and in a busy shop that amount is frequently doubled, which means from 30 to 60 great, big, round hard-earned dollars that are actually "knocked away" every month.

Careful Buying Saves Big Losses.

What's the answer? Careful buying, of course. Everyone knows that to sell one

must buy. There are many ways of buying, but only one "right way," and that is to buy perishable goods in the smallest possible quantities, so goods can be bought fresh daily.

So when a shop needs 10 lambs for a Saturday's business (and often one of them will be left over, when they should be sold out clean) it's a very simple matter to have a half-dozen fresh lambs sent up on Monday morning, instead of buying 15 or 16 on the Thursday or Friday previous. Almost every slaughterhouse in New York City, for example, is open on Sunday mornings, and even if they were not, there are so many convenient places that a wagon can be sent to early enough on a Monday morning so they will reach the shop in ample time for business.

To buy in this way lambs or anything else it is only necessary to give your business the close attention it should have. Experience should have taught you what you need, and to buy accordingly, and to avoid the bargain sales (if there should be such a thing these days), because the man who looks for bargains is always getting the worst end of it.

Good goods need no inducements, they sell themselves. We all know that, yet there are always "bargain hunters" and always will be. The prosperous shop is the well-patronized one, and the reason it is well patronized is that the purchasing public of that neighborhood know that the meat they buy is fresh. An established reputation of this kind is an extremely valuable asset.

It happened frequently in the days of cheap meat that some butcher struck a bargain, bought a large quantity of goods at a ridiculous price and plastered the whole front and outside of his shop with big signs calling attention to the special sale for Saturday. The result was a big rush on Saturday nights and a lot of cash in the drawer, because many strangers who saw the unusually low prices at which the "specials" were offered came in and bought.

The Growth of the "Special Sale" Habit.

The result was that many other kinds of meat were left unsold. So in time it gradually became the custom to have "special sales" during the week to dispose of what was left over on Saturday. Each Saturday some one item was offered below price until it became so fixed a habit that three and four and even five items were put up as specials.

Every shop had special sales announced for every day, and what new customers were drawn by reason of this, gradually went back to their own butchers, because the public grew so tired of the special sale sign that it came to be a joke.

This custom did a great deal of harm while it lasted, because the demand for the one heavily-advertised article made the sales on the regular stock fall far below normal. And then if a week came along when it was im-

possible to pick up a bargain for the weekly special sale, the regular customers showed their displeasure by going elsewhere, just out of pique. And with all the big crowds, and cash pouring into the till of a busy shop on Saturdays, many of the special sale fiends had their own troubles in getting their bills paid up in full on Monday mornings.

It's the ability to buy properly, consistently and constantly that counts, and the man who has made an intelligent study of his customers' wants keeps the proper amount of stock on hand to satisfy everyone, and buys as needed.

In the properly conducted shop this is every day but Saturday, because the business is on such a footing that the smallest purchaser can get almost anything he wants sent him when ordered by telephone at about the same price as he would if he went to market himself.

How Branch House Managers Help the Retailer.

The branch house managers are well-trained and efficient business men, who are selected to sell goods because of their ability and good judgment. And it is a matter of personal pride to them to see that each and every customer gets exactly what he wants, so far as it lies in their power to serve him properly. For they are judged by the volume of business they do. Their advice and suggestions have often proved invaluable to the shopkeeper, who feels that their interests are mutual. For these reasons, the present high price of meat has proven a blessing in disguise. It has stopped the special sale nuisance. It has also stopped price cutting and unfair tactics of competitors. It has clearly demonstrated that it pays to handle good goods, and has taught the butcher of today how to do business as it should be done, and how necessary it is for him to be on the job early and late.

He buys properly, cuts carefully, and gets every ounce that is coming to him. He has been forced to establish some kind of system in his business, including stock-taking, and in many cases the re-weighing system, which is of so much importance. His outstanding accounts are closely watched, and his new credit customers are carefully investigated.

He has reduced his expenses wherever possible, keeps a clean shop, uses his show windows for the purpose for which they were intended, and his delivery system is vastly improved. His employees are of a higher caliber than ever before, and they look after his interest, knowing it is to their mutual benefit to do so.

Wise Retailer Can Make More Money.

He has profited by former errors and has vastly improved on his former methods of doing business in many ways. He is gaining in experience daily, and in the well-regulated and properly-conducted shop is making more money than he ever made in the days of cheap meat.

The public knows that meat is expensive, and are willing to pay the price when they know they are getting quality goods and are

being treated fairly. So, taken all in all, the high price of foodstuffs has been an educator, has improved the tone of the business, and the business man himself in many ways.

And, as old Bill Shakespeare so aptly said, at last the Knight of the Cleaver and Knife has come into his own, for his customers may live without music or reading my books, but I know they can't get along without cooks. And if fat belly is with good capon lined, it took the butcher man to find quality meat that eats as good as it looks! L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Acme Meat Market has been opened on the corner of Elm street and Hopkins avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Joseph G. Wilbert's meat and grocery business at 602 North Jay street, Rome, N. Y., has been purchased by W. F. Reith of Dolgeville, N. Y.

The City Meat Market, Rockdale, Tex., conducted by Dunham & Graham, has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market in Farmersville, Tex., owned by Lovell & Willcoxson, has been destroyed by fire.

Henry Ames will open a meat market in Wilton, Me.

The market on Chestnut street, Winsted, Conn., conducted by Carmine Bascetta, has been damaged by fire.

Frank Spangle will open a meat market in Allentown, Pa.

Frank E. Roberts, a butcher, 126 King street, Springfield, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$1,205 and no assets.

William Strockbine, who has been engaged in the meat business for many years, died at his home in Belmar, N. J., at the age of 65.

George Trieste, 60, a butcher, died at his home, 1407 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., from pneumonia.

The E. D. Moore Company of Manchester, N. H., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 to deal in groceries, meats, provisions, etc. The incorporators are: E. David Moore, Olen F. Hastings, Walton W. Black, M. Black and others of Manchester, N. H.

Extensive alterations are being made in Patton's Market in Radley, Kan. The meat department will be in charge of J. E. Burrous.

It is reported that a wholesale municipal market will be established in Fort Worth, Tex.

Members of the West End Commercial Club of Duluth, Minn., will seek to have the public market for their district re-established this year.

A meat market will be opened in Warwick, N. Y., by Fred V. Wood.

Frank Pittenger has sold his butcher business in Red Bank, N. J., to William Brevoort, one of his clerks.

Joseph Milchark has purchased Emil G. Petlach's meat market at Stevens Point, Wis.

A meat market will be opened on the corner of State and Summer streets, Rutland, Vt., by Arthur F. Bachand of Lincoln avenue.

The Main Produce Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to deal in meats, groceries, etc.

A meat market has been opened on Cocas-set street, Foxboro, Mass., by Vittorio Repucci.

C. W. Rogers has purchased a two-thirds interest in the City Meat Market at Bucklin, Kan.

Adrian & Albert Rolland have purchased the meat market in Palco, Kan., of Homan & Son.

Alexander & Spires are about to engage in the meat business at Alva, Okla.

W. R. Gunther has succeeded to the meat and grocery business in North Yakima, Wash., of Northey & Gunther.

W. W. McGie is to operate a meat market in connection with his store at La Harpe, Kan.

John Dieball has succeeded W. C. Morris in the meat business at Binger, Okla.

Smith, Palmer & Co. will open a stock of meats, etc., at Alex, Okla.

Plans have been completed for the new two-story and basement market building to be erected on the corner of Park and Alder streets, Portland, Ore. William Constantine is planning to operate a meat and fish market in the new building.

E. F. Bridson has sold an interest in his meat market at Perry, Kan., to J. C. Stines and the new firm name will be Bridson & Stines.

It is reported that Vincent & Carrier will dispose of their meat business in St. John, Kan.

A meat market has been opened in Jennings, Okla., by A. H. Bieland, of Cushing, Okla.

H. P. Caughn has purchased a meat market in Emporia, Kan.

C. B. Wallace has sold his meat market on Main street, Harper, Kan., to A. J. Wells.

Mitchell & Cunningham have purchased S. R. Nabors' meat and grocery market in Weleetka, Okla.

G. W. Karns has sold his meat market in Manchester, Kan., to Harry Matteson.

The South Side Market in Girard, Kan., is now managed by W. H. Daniels.

W. E. Moore of Blue Rapids, Kan., has purchased the Central Meat Market in Marysville, Kan.

John Eldred has succeeded to the meat business in Eaton Rapids, Mich., of Eldred Bros.

The Peoples Market Company, Saginaw, Mich., has been organized with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Lee Jones, recently of Lowell, has purchased the butcher shop of Wm. Payne in Ionia, Mich.

T. B. Woodford has been succeeded in the meat business at Oswego, Kan., by L. R. Pittser.

The City Meat Market at Middletown, Ohio, has been sold by Harry Mueller to Gus Mayer.

A meat market will be opened in Rhame, N. D., by "Smokey" McDonald.

George Brown of Carlinville, Ill., has purchased a meat business in Montgomery City, Mo., and will be assisted by Everett Boatman.

The White Front meat market in Waukon, Iowa, has been sold to Levenick Bros., of Madison, Wis.

Walter Rath has sold his meat market in Burnstad, N. D., to Oscar Arntz.

An addition is being erected to the butcher shop and restaurant at Fisk, Mo., conducted by Horrell & Cravens.

The Athens Meat & Grocery Company, Athens, Henderson Co., Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Lawrence Wood, C. Murchison, Newburn Stirman and others.

A meat market has been purchased by Leslie Reed in Alexander, Iowa.

W. E. Rumble opened a meat market in Corydon, Iowa.

George Jamison has been succeeded in the meat business at New Market, Iowa, by Lloyd Farrell.

McFadden & Patrick bought the Peoples Cash Meat Market at Paton, Iowa.

Ben Peterson bought the interest of his partner, Adolph Halseth, in the meat business at Gully, Minn.

Greenly & Edstrom bought the Will Meat Market in Sandstone, Minn.

J. I. Lebert & Son, of Glasgow, will open a meat market in Hinsdale, Mont.

Trubelood & Rye have opened a meat market in Sturgis, So. Dak.

A. Solom opened a meat market at Barleys Harbor, Wis.

George Doman has sold his meat market in Hortonville, Wis., to Herman Becker.

E. L. Schmidt will open a meat market in Manitowoc, Wis.

F. J. Klug sold his interest in the Enterprise Meat Market, Port Washington, Wis., to his partner, A. G. Kuhn.

Anton Suscha, Charles G. Hinge and John Pfister have dissolved partnership and the meat market in Sheboygan, Wis., is now conducted by Anton Suscha, Victor Kline and Stephen Mikulin.

The Bettach Meat Market at Stevens Point, Wis., has been purchased by Joseph Milcharek.

George Rau bought William Radloff's meat market in West End, Wis.

The National Polish Butcher & Grocery Co., Passaic, N. J., to conduct a meat and grocery business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The grocery and meat market at 166 Jersey street, Ansonia, Conn., conducted by Lesko Rencko has been damaged by fire.

John McDougald, 42 years of age and manager of the meat department of the A. & P. store in Norwich, Conn., died at his home in that city from pneumonia.

J. C. Hartwell and Joseph Friedman have been named as receivers for the meat market business in Youngstown, Ohio, of Stephen Kuzma and Michael Toth.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 10, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.67c. per pound.

Rosenberg Bros., butchers, have been incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital stock of \$1,000, the incorporators being A. J., John and Jennie Rosenberg.

Miss Mary Potter has been appointed receiver for the Louis Grimm Co., of No. 1427 Second avenue, and Leon Dashew is acting as her attorney for the benefit of creditors.

The Brooklyn Master Butchers' Association is continuing its strong fight against Sunday opening, and has appointed a committee to oppose the bill at Albany which proposes to permit shops to open on Sunday which are closed on Saturday.

Charles Gerb, butcher, of No. 772 Grand street, Brooklyn, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$2,815 and practically no assets. On behalf of creditors Leon Dashew secured the appointment of a receiver, Thomas W. Maires, and is acting for him.

Charles M. Ryder, of 32 Ryder place, a retired meat dealer of Gravesend and member of an old Brooklyn family, died on Sunday at the age of 73. He was born in Brooklyn and lived most of his lifetime in the Gravesend section where his father, the late John S. Ryder, was long prominent in politics.

Manager Al Hallenbeck of Swift & Company's Thirteenth street market has returned to business after a lengthy siege of illness. This did not impair his business ability, however, as was evidenced by his sale of a roasting pig to a social club, followed by his capture of said animal the next night in a raffle at said club, of which he happened to be a member.

In the matter of H. W. Keen Co., Inc., of No. 117 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, on behalf of creditors, Leon Dashew filed a petition against the company in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. A meeting of the creditors before the referee in charge of the matter will be held for the election of a trustee of the bankrupt's assets, and a complete report of the matter will be made.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 10, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 2,688 lbs.; Brooklyn, 17,533 lbs.; Bronx, 40 lbs.; Queens, 45 lbs.; total, 20,326 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 130 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12 lbs.; total, 142 lbs.

The Butchers' District Council of New York and vicinity, of the Amalgamated

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, representing 2,500 men, at the last meeting in the Labor Temple adopted a resolution against war which was sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Distinct disapproval for any act of the labor executives to aid the war spirit at their meeting now in Washington was expressed. It was signed by A. Roth, president, and Henry Brussel, secretary of the council.

EASTERN MEAT MARKETS.

The office of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports meat trade conditions for March 15 at three Eastern markets as follows:

Beef, Fresh.—Boston—This week's receipts slightly below normal; better feeling; fair demand. New York—Receipts moderate; market strong; demand fair. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market firm; demand generally good.

Veal, Fresh.—Boston—Receipts heavy; market unchanged; demand good. New York—Receipts normal; market stronger; good demand for better grades. Philadelphia—Unloads less than the unloads for the same period last week; market steady to strong; lower grades selling well.

Pork, Fresh.—Boston—Receipts normal; market steady; trade practically taking on only a day's supply. New York—Receipts moderate; market steady to higher; demand fair. Philadelphia—This week's receipts below normal; market unchanged; demand moderate.

Lambs, Fresh.—Boston—Receipts normal; light weights steady to strong; good demand; heavy lambs weak at yesterday's prices. New York—Receipts normal; market unchanged; demand slow. Philadelphia—Receipts liberal; market steady to strong; demand improving.

Mutton, Fresh.—Boston—None in the market. New York—Receipts light; market unchanged; demand fair. Philadelphia—Receipts liberal; market steady to strong; demand fair.

Native Steers.—Boston—Receipts normal; market firm; demand fair. New York—Receipts moderate; market strong; demand fair. Philadelphia—Unloads less than the unloads for the same period last week; market firm; good demand for all grades.

Western Steers.—Boston—Receipts light; no change in market since yesterday; poor demand. New York—Receipts moderate; market strong; demand fair. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market strong; demand good.

Texas Steers.—Boston—No offerings. New York—Few arrivals; market steady; demand fair. Philadelphia—Receipts light; market strong; demand good.

Heifers.—Boston—Receipts light; market firm; demand fair. New York—No report. Philadelphia—No report.

Cows.—Boston—Receipts liberal; prices steady; no demand for lower grades. New

York—Receipts moderate; market steady; not buying freely. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market generally strong; demand generally good.

Bulls.—Boston—Receipts light; market steady; poor demand. New York—Receipts moderate; market strong; demand moderate. Philadelphia—Few arrivals; market steady; demand fair.

Kosher Beef.—Boston—Unloads less than the unloads for the same period last week; all grades a shade higher; better grades selling well at advanced prices. New York—Kosher chucks and plates, supply normal; market firm; demand generally good. Philadelphia—Supply normal; market strong; demand good.

Hinds and Ribs.—Boston—No report. New York—Supply exceeds the demand; strong undertone to the market; demand improving. Philadelphia—Supply normal; market fairly steady; demand fair.

Wholesale market quotations for March 14 on fresh beef, Western dressed, are reported as follows:

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Native steers:			
Choice	\$15.00—15.50	*\$15.25—15.50	*\$15.25—15.50
Good	14.50—15.00	14.50—15.00	14.50—15.00
Medium	14.00—14.50	14.00—14.50	14.00—14.50
Common .....	.....	.....	.....
Western steers:			
Good	13.75—14.25	14.00—14.50	13.50—14.00
Medium .....	.....	13.50—14.00	.....
Common .....	.....	.....	.....
Texas steers:			
Good	13.50†	13.50—14.00	12.50—13.50
Common .....	.....	.....	.....
Heifers:			
Good	13.50—13.75	.....	.....
Medium .....	.....	.....	.....
Common .....	.....	.....	.....
Cows:			
Good	13.00—13.50	12.50—13.25	13.00—13.50
Common	12.50—13.00	12.00—12.50	12.00—13.00
Bulls:			
Good	11.75—12.25	12.00—12.50	12.25—12.75
Common	11.25—11.75	11.50—12.00	11.25—12.25

*Few. †One lot.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

made here at 27c. A bid of 26½c. was declined for a car of western extremes said to be free of grubs. Another offering of a car of extremes is noted at 27c. Buffs are quoted from 23@24c. Good back salting buffs are held firm at 24c. and a bid of ½c. under this price was refused for a car of good Ohio stock. A sale is reported of about 1,000 Chicago buffs sold here at 22c. selected. 1,000 western hides 50 lbs. and up are offered at 23c. A car of good Ohio buffs sold at 22¾c. Pennsylvania all-weight hides are offered at 22@23½c. for less than carlots. New York State and Pennsylvania all-weight hides are offered in carlots at 23c. New England hides are offered in small lots at prices ranging from 21½@22c. Southern are quiet and but little interest shown in offerings.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues strong. A fair amount of inquiry is noted for New York Cities, but no sales of any account have been effected this week. Local dealers are fairly well sold up and on what stocks are on hand are talking higher prices. Last sales of 5 to 7's, 7 to 9's and 9 to 12's were made at \$4.50, \$5, and \$5.50. Country skins are offered at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Mixed outside cities and countries are quoted at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Offerings are noted of New England and New York State skins at \$3.75, \$4.25 and \$4.75. A bid of \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 was declined for a car of outside city skins. Holders asking 10c. higher. About 1,500 New England skins sold at \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50.

HORSE HIDES.—The market rules quiet and no changes are noted. Small lots of dealers' mixed hides are noted sold at \$9.25. A car of western Pennsylvania hides is offered

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NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING

GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS

LIQUORS AND APPAREL

at \$9 flat for Number twos. Country hides are offered at \$8.50@8.75. Mixed hides at \$9 @9.25, and city renderers are quoted at \$9.75 @10. 22-inch and up butts are offered at \$3.75 with one car reported sold at 25c. under this price. About 5,000 21-inch and up butts sold at \$3.25@3.50.

DRY HIDES.—The market rules quiet with little trading. Common varieties are firm. There has been a general clean-up of all hides on spot of the Bogota varieties, including recent arrivals of Central Americans, Colombians, etc., Bogotas, Puerto Cabellos. Buyers are showing much interest in these hides, but are talking 1c. under last sales, while importers are holding firm at last trading basis. Bogotas last sold at 44c. for mountains; Puerto Cabellos, 43½c.; Tumacos, 43½c.; Buenaventuras, 43c., and Central Americans at 43c. Much difficulty is experienced in making deliveries of some lots of recent sales, and also owing to the congestion of hides on the docks, some difficulty is noted in locating various lots. About 200 regular coast Ecuadorians are reported sold at 31c. About 500 Guatemalas sold at 44c. for cities and 43c. for countries. 600 dry salted Peruvians 28-lb. average sold at 36c. Small lots of San Domingo flints have been moved at 40c. More inquiries are noted in Brazils and higher prices are talked by importers. Cearas hides of light average are quotable around 50@51c. Chinas are quiet. Last sales of prime Hankows all weights were made at 48c. with some importers talking up to 50c. There are no changes noted in the River Plate market. 3,000 Cordoba kips 5 to 6 kilos, half hair and up, sold at 56c. An offering is noted of B. A. kips 4 to 5 kilos, half hair and up, at 52½c. B. A. hides 30 per cent. number twos 10 per cent. summers, half hair and up, are offered at 44½c. Arrivals of B. A.'s and Montevideo hides are noted on steamer "Oregon" this week.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Following large sales of last week the River Plate market again showed a little activity in frigorificos. About 4,000 La Plata steers were sold to a U. S. tanner at \$73 Argentine gold. About 4,000 Sansinena steers also moved at the same price to the same tanner. Also a sale is noted of 7,000 Sansinena cows 20 kilos

minimum shipping average which sold at 31¾c. Another sale is reported of about 8,000 Montevideo Frigorifico cows to U. S. at about 30¾c. c. & f. as figured out in some quarters here. The market for spot hides continues quiet with buyers' ideas considerably under that of holders. Mexicans are quiet and only scattering sales are noted of ordinary Mexican coast varieties at 26c. Last sales of Vera Cruz, Tampicos, etc., were made at 27c. About 1,000 Mexico City packers sold at 31½c. There are good sized lots of Rio Janeiros and Chilians on hand. Cubans are quiet with last sales of regular Havanas made at 26c. An offering is noted of about 2,000 Havana special packers at 29¾c. About 350 bbls. of Havanas arrived this week ex "Morro Castle" with some more expected ex "Havana." Also about 1,500 Porto Ricans arrived ex "Brazos."

Boston.

It is a waiting hide market, and dealers are holding fairly steady to their prices. Tanners' ideas are still a cent or more below offerings, so that little business is resulting. The leather markets have been so quiet that tanners have not been willing to operate on present hides. A few cars of buffas have moved in the Boston market at prices from 22½@23c. More could be had at this same figure, although some dealers are talking up as high as 24½c. for hides running back into the fall. It is very difficult to make a tanner believe that there are any fall hides on the market. Ohio extremes are quoted at 26@27½c., the outside price being for current stock, without any guarantee as to percentage of No. 2's. The southern market is quiet. Far southerners are offered at 22@22½c.; northern-southerners at 23c., and northern-southerners free of ticks at 24c. Canadians are quoted at 24½@25c., but this price seems to be too high for the American market. It is understood that Canadians are able to obtain better prices in their own country.

A few more calfskins are beginning to come

into the market. Dealers would like to get about \$3.75 for 5/7's, but are not sure whether they can or not, and until larger lots accumulate, it will be impossible to determine the market. An offering was noted in Boston this week of 5,500 green salted Holland skins, untrimmied, nine pound average, which could be purchased for 43 1-3c. 10,000 B. A. Nonadas were offered at 52c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

advantage of the opportunity to take off about 15c. On Tuesday a repetition of this decline, and on Wednesday, with about 32,000 on sale, the market opened slow on a basis of 10c. lower, which makes a decline of 25@35c. for the week, with the best shipping grades selling at \$14.65@14.75, with an extreme top of \$14.85; goodweight mixed hogs and prime light, \$14.50@14.60; light mixed, \$14.20@14.40. The pig market demoralized with practically no orders and the bulk selling at \$11.50@12. The market acts "top heavy," as buyers are not anxious for the hogs at these prices, no doubt owing to the agitation in England regarding the setting of meat prices by the Government, together with the uncertainty in railroad matters, as there are again possibilities of a strike, in which case the railroad men would most likely endeavor to tie up all lines of industry.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been considerably heavier the first two days of this week and prices have declined fully 25@40c. on lambs, while sheep ruled about steady. With supplies around 12,000 on Wednesday, the trade ruled just a little bit stronger in some cases. There still seems to be a good demand for anything to take out on shearing account, but the heavy grade lambs are still meeting with very slow demand. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$14.40@14.75; poor to medium and heavyweights, \$13.50@14; well-wooled shearing lambs, \$14@14.50; culls, \$12@13; good to choice light yearlings, \$13.50@14; Medium fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$12.50@12.75; fat wethers, \$12@12.50; good to choice ewes, \$11.75@12; poor to medium, \$10.75@11.50; culls, \$7@8.50.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$9.00@12.25
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	6.50@ 9.00
Cows	4.50@ 8.60

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	15.75@16.00
Live calves, barnyards	@ 6.50
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	9.00@10.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to good	15.00@15.25
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live sheep, common	@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls	@ 5.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@15.00
Hogs, medium	@15.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14.00
Pigs	@13.75
Houghs	@13.25

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	14 @15

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @15½
Native, common to fair	14½@15
Choice Western, heavy	@15
Choice Western, light	14½@15
Common to fair Texas	13 @14
Good to choice heifers	14 @15
Common to fair heifers	@14
Choice cows	@13
Common to fair cows	12½@13
Fresh Bologna bulls	13 @13½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@19½	20 @21
No. 2 ribs	@17	18 @19
No. 3 ribs	@15	@16½
No. 1 loins	@19½	21 @22
No. 2 loins	@17	19 @20
No. 3 loins	@15	@17
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@19	18 @18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	16½@17½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@13½	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds	14 @15	@15½
No. 2 rounds	13 @13½	@15
No. 3 rounds	12 @12½	@14
No. 1 chucks	13½@14	@15
No. 2 chucks	12½@13	@14½
No. 3 chucks	11 @12	@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@22
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@19
Western calves, choice	@19½
Western calves, fair to good	@17½
Grassers and buttermilks	@14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@18½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@19
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@19½
Pigs	@19½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19½
Lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, good	@17
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@16
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	23 @23½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	23 @23½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	23 @23½
Smoked picnic, light	18 @18½
Smoked picnics, heavy	18 @18½
Smoked shoulders	18 @18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	30 @30
Smoked bacon (rib in)	22 @22
Dried beef sets	32 @32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	30 @30
Pickled bellies, heavy	20 @20

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@25
Fresh pork loins, Western	19 @23
Frozen pork loins	18 @21
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	@26
Shoulders, city	@20
Shoulders, Western	@18½
Butts, regular	@20
Butts, boneless	@23
Fresh hams, city	@24
Fresh hams, Western	@22
Fresh picnic hams	@18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	82.00@ 85.00
per 100 pcs.	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	72.50@ 75.00
Black hooft, per ton	60.00@ 62.50
Striped hooft, per ton	60.00@ 62.50
White hooft, per ton	70.00@ 72.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	170.00@185.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	22 @25c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	17 @19c a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@15c a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	30 @35c a pound
Calves' livers	25 @30c a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c a pound
Mutton kidneys	@15c a pound
Livers, beef	12 @14c a pound
Oxtails	11 @13c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 @11c a pound
Rolls, beef, Western	19 @21c a pound
Tenderloin, beef	35 @40c a pound
Lambs' Fries	@10c a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	21½c @21½c a pound
Blade meat	@17c a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 5½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 8½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tea, or bls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@95
Hog, middles	@18
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 8½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	@80

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	25½	27½
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	25	27
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	6½	9
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	20	22
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	18	21
Mace	58	62

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	@38
Refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @54

GREEN CALSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.55
No. 2 skins	@.53
No. 3 skins	@.38
Branded skins	@.43
Ticky skins	@.43
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.53
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.21
No. 1, 12½-14	@5.25
No. 2, 12½-14	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@5.50
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@5.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@6.50
Branded kips	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	@5.75
Ticky kips	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	@5.75

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best	28 @30
Western dry-picked, young hens, fancy	—@—
Western, old hens or toms	26 @30
Texas, fair to good	20 @30

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-picked, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, all sizes, coarse and staggy	21 @24
Western, corn-fed, all sizes, coarse and staggy	10 @22

Fresh soft-meat, barrels—

Phila. and L. I., fancy broilers, per lb.	40 @45
Philadelphia, 10 to 12 lbs., to pair	30 @32
Western, milk-fed, all sizes	19 @22
Western, corn-fed, all sizes	18 @20

Capon—

Philadelphia, fancy, 8 to 10 lbs.	34 @34
Philadelphia, fancy, 7 lbs. each	32 @33
Philadelphia, small and slips	30 @31
Western, fancy, 8 lbs. and over each	32 @32
Western, fancy, 6 to 7 lbs. each	28 @31
Western, small and slips	25 @26

Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to dos., dry-picked	@23½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@23
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@20½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@18½
Western, boxes under 30 lbs. to dos.	@18

Fowl—Barrels, feed—

Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@23
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	22½ @23
Old Cocks, per lb.	@17
Southern and S.W., large	—@—

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., per dos.	4.25@ 4.50
Guinea, spring, 3 to 4 lbs., to pair	1.25@1.50
Ducks and Geese—Frozen—	
Ducks, Long Island	24 @25
Ducks, wn., fancy	22 @23
Ducks, wn., No. 2	18 @20
Geese, western, fancy	18 @18
Geese, western, fancy, No. 2	14 @15

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, coarse and staggy	@20
Fowls, average	@23
Roosters, old	15½ @15½
Turkeys	20 @25
Geese	16 @17
Ducks	22 @23

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	40½@41
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	41½@42
Creamery, Firsts (scoring lots)	37½@40
Process, extras	33 @33½
Process, Firsts	31½@32

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	28½@29
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@28
Fresh gathered, firsts	27½@27½
Fresh gathered, seconds	26 @27
Fresh chex, prime to choice	—@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@50.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 4.45
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	4.40 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 5.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 5.50

